The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 10. MASSILLON, OHIO, AUGUST 24, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,490.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 35 a. m	No. 5 6 35 a. m
No. 4 3 37 p. m	No 1 9 55 a. m
No. 6 arrives 8 25	No 3 7 32 p. m
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 10 15 a. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 52 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 30 p. m	No. 7 6 35 p.m
Local 8 10 a. m	Local 2 20 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST		
No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 08 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 13 p. m
No. 12	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 18	Daily	2 23 p. m
Local		12:00 p. m
GOING WEST		
No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 58 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	10 10 a. m
No. 3	Daily	5 17 p. m
No. 17	Daily	5 43 p. m.
Local		8:20 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 16 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. [illegible] Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, stationery and [illegible] Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. L. HENRY NOLD,
Physician and Surgeon.
No. 36 West Tremont street, MASSILLON, O.
Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. [illegible], Homeopathic Practice. Office No. [illegible] East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours 7 to 8 a. m., [illegible] and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to [illegible] P. M.
7 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorf & Ladenly's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office, solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Helping the Right Side.

To help the right side is not only commendable in a general point of view, but is judicious and prudent when that help is enlisted in behalf of the right side of the body, just over the lower ribs in the region of the liver. The most efficient help is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious medicine of incomparable efficacy. Inaction of the liver is accompanied by constipation, sick headache, furred tongue, nausea, occasional vertigo, and unpleasantness of the breath, yellowness of the skin and ball of the eye. The author of these symptoms, liver complaint, routed by the Bitters, is accompanied by them in its flight. Fever and ague, which always involves the liver, dyspepsia, rheumatism, debility and kidney troubles are all maladies to the early relief and final cure of which this standard medicine is adapted. Don't use it by fits and starts, but systematically, that its full effects may result in a perfect restoration of health.

A Great Offer!

The Toledo Weekly Blade and the Massillon Weekly Independent will be sent to one address for three months for

50 CENTS.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Greenfield, O., has a new board of trade.

Prohibitionists nominated a full county ticket at Fremont, O.

Governor Foraker will open the campaign at West Union, O., August 25.

Rodnick Moore, well known steamboat engineer, died at Rising Sun, Ind.

Kentucky school teachers must attend the county institute or forfeit their certificates.

Dixon Smith and Charles Legg are arrested at Tipton, Ind., for shoving the spurious.

Provisions have risen in the Mexican towns. Mexican cavalry are defending the quarantine.

East-bound Cincinnati express on the Vandalia slipped off into a Greencastle, Ind., ditch. Nobody hurt.

Ex-Governor Foster declares that he will not accept a nomination for congress by the Republicans of the Fifth, Ohio, district.

The trial of W. S. Duncan and Mrs. Charles Fleming for the murder of the husband of the latter, is in progress at Hopkinsville, Ky.

John H. Allen left a wife and five children in O., and went to work in the Brazil, Ind., mines. He was killed the first day by a descending cage.

There is a great scarcity of printing paper in Mexico. Congress, at the next session, will positively take the duties off paper for publishers only.

Engineer Phillips and Chief Ferguson, of the Frankfort, Ky., fire department, met on the street to exchange slaps and shots and be parted by friends.

The charred remains of an eight year-old child were found smoldering in a bush pile near Wooster, O. It is supposed that the medical students can explain it they will.

Silver crowned veterans in the battle of life, pioneers of Meigs county, Ohio, met at Pomeroy and taught the younger generation the exquisite lesson of a [illegible] old age.

Kentucky [illegible] middle of [illegible] George Thomas, [illegible] victim of a fatal [illegible] at Somerset.

The Franklin county, Ohio, infirmary directors are investigating the death of John Miller, which occurred shortly after he received a blow on the head from the fist of Peter Hanson.

Writs have been issued by the government against James Lees & Sons, woolen manufacturers, at Bridgeport, Pa., for violating the law against importing contract labor. The penalty is $1,000 in each case.

Advices from Matamoras say that Texas has established a quarantine from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Laredo. Rienosa and Camargo follow Matamoras' example, and declared a quarantine against Texas.

President John McBride, of the Ohio Miners' association, went to Maynard, O., in order to compel the superintendent of the mines there to keep certain promises made to his workmen, failing in which he will order a strike.

Jamestown, O., is getting what it voted for on local option principles. The floods descended upon it Friday, drowning out the fair, people and crops, and creating a state of wetness that was as wet as the wettest voter could desire.

There is a very sensitive physician in Washington C. H., and his name is Dennis. He paid $10 and costs for an assault upon the editor of the Cyclone because the following wildly hilarious notice appeared in its columns: "Mrs. Dr. Dennis has just returned from a visit to Felicity more felicitous than ever."

At Paris, Ky., Beecher Jones, colored, failed to inspire Martha Lewis with that depth of tender feeling required to win a lady's "yes." She has it now as the result of the pounding he gave her when she substituted a decided "no." Martha carries her broken head in a sling while Beecher muses his shattered heart behind the bars.

The Minneapolis Labor party is talking of Ignatius Donnelly for governor.

Mrs. Till Watters, of Warren, O., suicided with morphine. She was despondent.

Maggie McCarty, aged nineteen, insane, blew her brains out at Logansport, Ind.

At Rochester, Pa., two boys named Hoehl and Carey were drowned in the Ohio river.

W. C. Duncan, of Hopkinsville, Ky., was acquitted of the charge of murdering Charles Fleming.

Royal Baird, farmer near Akron, dropped $1,000 by too much confidence in two confidence men.

Martin S. Lewis was arrested at Battle Creek, Mich., while attempting to pass a forged check.

Twenty four St. Louis wholesale liquor dealers intend to oppose the whisky trust by building an immense distillery.

It is rumored that a two-cent morning Democratic paper is about to be started in Washington by Joseph Pulitzer.

Ed. F. Akerly, hotel manager, of Urbana, O., has departed from the importunities of his creditors, nobody knows whither.

Edward S. Akerly, manager of the Fountain Park hotel, Urbana, O., has not been seen lately, much to the disgust of his creditors.

Peter Schonhofer, the son of a Chicago brewer, broke his spine near the neck by diving into shallow water. His father has offered $2,000 for his cure.

William Alford, aged twelve, near Connersville, Ind., is dying of hydrophobia. He has bitten his mother and sister. No one can account for the rabies.

James Peters was shot and killed by Ed. Hoffman at Indianapolis Sunday. Hoffman claims it was an accident. The parties occupied the same house and quarreled.

At Ashland, Ky., Charles Pinse stole a mule, a horse and a suit of clothes, and crossed over into Ohio. A party of Kentuckians stole Charley and took him over the river again.

At Portsmouth, O., ex-Water Works Clerk William [illegible] found his salary was not big enough to keep in the swim, so he helped himself from the public pile. Now experts are investigating.

J. A. Hayden, prominent buggy manufacturer of Tipton, Ind., is missing. He had $6,000 on his person when he started to visit his mother in Jennings county. He owed $3,000.

Cyrus Triplett, who died at Akron, O., aged eighty-two, had been out of the county but once in his life and had ridden but five miles on a railroad, and that by mere chance.

The North American Krieger-Bund held a business session in Cleveland Monday. The band, in Berlin, Germany, asked for contributions to aid in a monument to Kaiser Wilhelm I.

Kentucky coal men have formed a $5,000,000 trust.

Evansville, Ind., is enjoying a big military encampment.

Miners and operators of the Hocking valley have agreed on prices for machine mining.

The big brewery of the Herman Berghoff company, at Fort Wayne, Ind., burned, with $100,000 loss.

At Ironton, O., David Butts' seven-year-old son, while playing with a revolver, shot and killed his baby sister.

The election at New Holland, O., has resulted as follows: Repeal of prohibitory ordinance, yes, 85; no, 47.

The Republicans of the Ninth Indiana congressional district have renominated Joseph B. Cheadle for representative.

Robert Carrick's friends will try to return him to congress as a representative of the Republicans of Tippecanoe and Clinton counties, Indiana.

Hillsboro, O.: John Brown, who was shot by his brother-in-law, Marion Britton, August 4, is dead. Britton is in jail. Both parties are highly connected.

W. H. Peters, postmaster at Millbrook, Wayne county, Ohio, has run away from his wife and left her penniless because she buried their child in consecrated ground.

The fifth annual reunion of all the Garrett family in the United States will be held at Danville, Ind., on the last Thursday in August at the residence of Jesse Thompson.

The Ohio Democratic state executive committee has just gotten a new suit—worth $570 75 to the plaintiffs, the Columbian Printing company, if they gain it in court.

George W. Glazier, a hunter at Millersburg, O., bagged some game on Sunday, and was [illegible] on Monday for Sabbath violation. He will stay in jail thirty days.

The people of Jacksonville, Fla., are becoming [illegible] cases of yellow fever [illegible] attention. Five [illegible] a total of forty-[illegible] deaths is eight. [illegible] partially restored and business [illegible] with more [illegible].

[illegible] Chicago runaway, was [illegible] Peterson, in Cleveland [illegible] James began to cry and [illegible] Des put his head down on [illegible], and with a "There, now, never [illegible]" [illegible] him, so that he swore he would never look at Gertie again. In the police court the prosecutor recited, "Gertie and [illegible] Made Up," and nolled the case.

Senator Evarts has stated positively to the National Republican committee that it would be entirely inconsistent, with his state of health and congressional duties, to make campaign speeches. He heartily endorsed the candidates, and thinks that the importance of the issues to the country call for earnest efforts on the part of all Republicans.

THE BALD KNOBBER CHIEF DEAD.

He is Shot Dead at Forsythe, Missouri, By an Old Enemy

OZARK, Mo., Aug. 23.—Capt. Nat. N. Kinney, founder of the Bald Knobber organization and its boasted chief, [illegible] with his boots on at Forsythe, [illegible] county, Monday.

The killing grew out of the Berry-Taylor feud, which for two months has caused the people of Forsythe to daily expect a bloody tragedy. James P. Berry was a merchant of Forsythe, and George L. Taylor a young attorney of that place.

About three months ago Berry left home and was absent several weeks. On his return home he claims to have discovered that an unlawful intimacy existed between his wife and young Taylor. He had a pistol fight with Taylor and then had them arrested for adultery.

The affair by this time had excited much bitter feeling between the friends of Berry and Taylor, and the old Knobber and militia strife was revived. Berry had been an outspoken anti-Bald Knobber, or adherent of the militia faction in Taney county, while Taylor had been one of Taney's favorite followers during the regulators regime.

The adultery case was dismissed in court, both factions being present heavily armed. Another charge of adultery similar to the first was then filed by Berry, and the defendants were rearrested and tried. This time Bill Miles appeared as a witness against Mrs. Berry and Taylor, the two hostile factions being on hand as before.

Last Monday Bill Miles went to Forsythe and entered Berry's store for a drink of water. Capt. Kinney had been appointed receiver of the firm of Berry Brothers a few days ago by Judge Hubbard, of this judicial circuit, when a suit was instituted by Mrs. Berry for the possession of an interest she claimed to own in the stock of goods.

When Miles entered the store Capt. Kinney accused him of perjury in the Berry-Taylor trial. Miles refused to admit that he had testified falsely, and Kinney then ordered him to leave the room and began to draw his pistol. Miles was too quick for the Bald-Knobber chief, and drew his own pistol and opened fire. He fired five shots in rapid succession, each one of which penetrated Kinney's body. The Bald Knobber chieftain fell dead with his revolver in his hand. The shooting caused intense excitement, and a renewal of the factional war is quite probable.

German Warriors.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—At the meeting of the German warriors a resolution was adopted requiring every member to contribute eighty five cents per year toward the support of the official organ of the bund. Aloys Zuettner, of Cincinnati, was elected editor. The matter of death benefits for the families of deceased members was given to a committee for report at the next convention. An association badge in the form of a silver maltese cross was adopted. The bond of the treasurer was increased from $500 to $5,000. The officers elected were: C. J. Wairuff, of Kansas City, president; Rudolph Ambach, of Chicago, vice president; Chris. Albrecht, of St. Louis, secretary; William Spreen, of Cincinnati, treasurer; trustees, William Wester, of Cincinnati, Leopold Siegler, of Milwaukee; Frederick Von Der Bergh, of St. Paul. The next convention will be held in St. Paul at a date to be fixed by the local society.

That Money Defacing Case.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—On the preliminary hearing of Lena Wilhelm, charged with raising $1 bills to $10 by adding a cipher, Justice Felzenthal discharged her, the evidence for the government not being sufficient to show that she was acquainted with the character of the money. Her mother, Mrs. Christina Keefer, who confessed to making the defaced money, was removed to Indianapolis as a prisoner. The latter has completely broken down.

THE FISHERY TREATY.

NOVA SCOTIANS CONSIDERABLY WORKED UP OVER IT.

An Organ of the Dominion Government Anticipates Trouble—Ratification of the Treaty Defeated in the United States Senate by a Vote of 27 to 30.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.—A great deal of interest is felt here in the United States senate's action over the fishery treaty. Its rejection will certainly lead to serious trouble. The Halifax Herald, organ of the Dominion government, editorially says:

"Canada has no alternative but to revert to the stipulations of the convention of 1818. Trouble is sure to follow. The Gloucester fishermen, finding that their outrageous pretensions are backed by one great political party, will contemptuously disregard our fishery laws and regulations. Our Canadian officers and cruisers, in enforcing these laws and regulations, will be brought into unpleasant relations with Yankee fishermen. All the dispute, recriminations and misrepresentations of the past will be renewed with increased bitterness.

"The outlook for peaceful relations was so gloomy that a treaty had been negotiated by which Canada made liberal concessions in the interest of international peace and good will. The president of the United States has formally approved of this treaty in recommending it to the senate for its ratification. Although one political party vigorously denounced the Canadian administration for making too liberal concessions to the United States, yet the Canadian parliament immediately passed the bill of ratification in the interest of international comity. The United States senate has evinced no disposition to [illegible] such an honorable course. They have not acted except with due deliberation and [illegible] accept full responsibility for all the consequences of their action.

"The vast majority of the people of Canada are unanimous in their decision in support of the Canadian government in protecting our valuable fishery interests from the onslaughts of these foreign marauders. We are [illegible] apprehensive of very serious complications. Any resistance on the part of a United States fishing vessel which is caught in flagrant violation of our fishery laws will compel our Canadian cruisers to use force. The loss of a single life may lead to an [illegible] between the two countries. War may ensue, yet the Canadian people [illegible] prefer war to continued [illegible] and even [illegible] treatment at the hands of an alien government. We must either protect our fishing rights or else sacrifice our self respect and disgracefully forego all claims to national dignity."

Defeated in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Mr. Morgan closed the debate on the fisheries treaty at noon and at 1 p. m. a vote was taken on Mr. Gibson's motion to commit the treaty to the foreign relations committee with instructions. The motion was defeated by a strict party vote, [illegible] 29 nays 31.

A vote was then taken on an amendment to the eleventh article of the treaty, offered by Mr. Gray, providing that on all occasions facilities shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels in Canadian ports for the purchase of needful provisions and supplies. It was rejected by a party vote, 25 yeas, 30 nays. No other amendments were offered and a vote was then taken on the question of ratifying the treaty. Ratification defeated by a vote of 27 yeas, 30 nays—a party vote.

THE CHICAGO MAIL ROBBER.

Oberkampf's Trial Commenced Before Commissioner Hoyne.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Oberkampf was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne, charged with robbing the mail. Prizes & Martin, his attorneys, asked for a continuance, but their request was refused and the trial was proceeded with.

The first witness was Benjamin Strauss, clerk for Felsenthal, Grass & Miller, bankers, who identified two letters found in Oberkampf's room as having been mailed by him on July 7, 1887, in a street corner mail box on LaSalle street.

Mrs. Christina Dohr, of 119 East Erie street, with whom Oberkampf boarded, was called. She testified that on the 29th of July Oberkampf, in payment of a board bill, gave her a check for $51 on the First National bank of Omaha. Mack was in the room at the time and both he and Oberkampf assured her that the check was good. She accepted it, giving Oberkampf $25 30 in money. The check was signed by J. T. Clarkson and endorsed by Clarkson to Oberkampf. The endorsement was a forgery. Mrs. Dohr identified two valises found in her house as belonging to Oberkampf.

ARRESTED FOR RAISING MONEY.

Bogus $10 Bills Made By Combining a Cigar Stamp and a $1 Bill.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 22.—Monday Mrs. Christiana Keefer and her married daughter, Lena Wilhelm, were arrested by Superintendent Stout and Capt Murphy on a charge of defacing and raising money. The evidence was so conclusive that they confessed. They have evidently been at the business a long time. Their plan was to get $1 bills, and by cutting the figure "0" off the stamp on cigar boxes and pasting it with the white of an egg, next to the figure "1," make it appear as a $10 bill.

Twenty dollar bills were made in this way. Three of these bogus $10 bills were passed on local merchants, and numerous other attempts were made. Mrs. Keefer admitted that she practiced the same work at Chicago. She is forty five and her daughter is twenty-five. They were held to heavy bail, and were jailed to await the action of the United States commissioner. The penalty is $5,000 fine and fifteen years at hard labor.

THE WHYO CHIEFTAIN.

Daniel Lyons Hanged in New York for the Murder of Athlete Quinn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Whyo murderer, Daniel Lyons, was hanged at 7:45 a. m.

Lyons passed his last night on earth in a perfectly cool, calm and collected manner. His indifference to the fate that awaited him was not bravado.

The crime for which Lyons was hanged was the killing of the athlete, Joseph Quinn, July 5, 1887. The two had quarreled, and Quinn had threatened "to do his enemy up," if he should catch him passing the sidewalk at a certain place. Lyons immediately went about from place to place endeavoring to borrow a pistol, at the same time making threats against Quinn's life. He finally obtained a pistol and carried out his oft repeated threat against the life of Quinn.

HEAVY FLOOD DAMAGES AT WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT FULLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Many of the Temporary Trestles Washed Away, Together With a Number of Bridges—Pittsburg Gets Her Share. Heavy Storm on the Gulf of Mexico. Cyclone in New Jersey—Ten Fatalities in Maryland—Storm Notes.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 23.—The rain fell heavily here for twenty hours up to 9 Tuesday night, and the results have been very disastrous, although there was no loss of life.

All the Baltimore & Ohio trestles erected in place of those carried away on July 19 are again destroyed, and the timbers [illegible] into the river.

A portion of one of the [illegible] struck the Baltimore & Ohio bridge over Wheeling creek at the foot of Sixteenth street [illegible] it was again demolished. Nobody was on it at this time.

At 5 50 p. m., a huge log struck the middle pier of a fine and costly stone [illegible] over the creek at Main street, built in [illegible] it was [illegible]. Three [illegible] were [illegible] it to tremble [illegible] with alarm. They were [illegible] in places of safety when [illegible] came. Water, [illegible] natural gas [illegible], telegraph [illegible] and [illegible] conduct [illegible].

The bridge of the Wheeling & Elm Grove railroad at Leatherwood [illegible] the [illegible] of July, was [illegible]. The [illegible] three [illegible] Elm Grove and Leatherwood [illegible] last [illegible].

[illegible] bridge 150 feet [illegible] at Elm Grove, which escaped the former storm, was destroyed. It is feared the Baltimore & Ohio [illegible] which [illegible] over the [illegible] and it has [illegible] to the [illegible] traffic [illegible] seriously [illegible] lines and [illegible] is suspended [illegible].

[illegible] have been [illegible] on the [illegible] delegates to the Republican state convention at Charleston Tuesday are stuck on this road [illegible] fifty miles [illegible] the [illegible].

The [illegible] of the [illegible] country [illegible] valleys [illegible] water. [illegible] homes have been [illegible]. No loss of life is reported.

There [illegible] for the safety of the great Baltimore & Ohio [illegible]. It is [illegible] steady. A [illegible] ordered [illegible] river and [illegible].

The [illegible]. Many [illegible] their homes. [illegible] a radius of [illegible] miles of Wheeling already [illegible] in the [illegible] the storm falls [illegible] people of this [illegible]. The county and city are in a bad way, their funds having been about exhausted by the former disaster.

Ruin and Death at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—The Monongahela river at noon was twenty five feet and rising. Telegrams from all points tell a [illegible] destruction to the lumber interests, [illegible] railroads, iron mills shut down [illegible].

The Pennsylvania railroad is impassable between [illegible] and Blairsville intersection. In some places its tracks are hidden by mud and water while in other places the tracks are washed away.

It was announced at the Union depot that Pennsylvania trains would be sent over the West Pennsylvania division via Freeport [illegible] Blairsville, a [illegible] but now comes the [illegible] West Pennsylvania tracks are covered with five feet of water at one point.

The rivers are too high for coal shipments.

A Monongahela City telegram says that Moses Colvin, a farmer, drove his team into the current at Dagg's ferry and was swept away and was drowned. His body is not yet recovered.

According to a Waynesburg, Pa., telegram Greene county is a dreary waste. Trains on the Washington & Waynesburg road are not expected to run for a week, and the services of 500 men for thirty days will be required to put the road in order.

Storm on the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Henry Lowrey, a towboat of the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation company, encountered the storm at Eighty Point, where she lost Barge No. 76, containing 30,000 bushels of wheat in bulk. The wind was so strong that the barge soon filled and sunk. The barge and her cargo were valued at $40,000.

Besides the sinking of Barge No. 76 the the Lowrey tow sustained other damage. Barges No. 70, 80 and 79 had their hatch doors blown off, and were made to leak badly. They had to be pumped out by the Orkland during the day. The steamers Knickerbocker and Clinton, which cleared on Monday for New York and Havana respectively, and the steamers Explorer, from Liverpool, and Erl King, from London, which arrived the same day, encountered the storm in the gulf. They sustained trifling damage from shipping heavy seas.

In Eastern Pennsylvania.

EASTON, Pa., Aug. 23.—Heavy rain fell throughout this section Tuesday and Tuesday night, and reports have since been received which show great damage to country roads and to foundations of new buildings. Trains on the Bangor & Portland railroad were held until midnight by washouts. The Lehigh river is over the towpath. Canal navigation is closed and mills have shut down. The Delaware river has risen six feet and is backing water in the Bushkill, preventing mills on that stream from running. All rivers rising rapidly.

At Madison, Indiana.

MADISON, Ind., Aug. 23.—Rain commenced falling at 7 o'clock Monday evening continuing steadily for forty-eight hours. It seems to have been general, and to have sent the creeks and river booming. The Ohio river here rose five inches per hour, and the Kentucky river is running out strong. No serious damage has been done, however.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA

ISSUES A PROCLAMATION TO HIS PEOPLE.

Warning Those Now on British Soil to Leave in Three Years—No More to Go There for Trading Purposes—One Million Men Added to the Chinese Navy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Chinamen in New York are much exercised over the following astonishing imperial proclamation, which has just arrived via San Francisco, through the columns of the San Francisco Wah Kee newspaper, several copies of which are taken by Chinese merchants here. The somewhat formidable epistle was more especially intended for Chinese subjects in Australia and other British colonies in the great south seas, but it includes Canada.

It bears the genuine seal of the Emperor Kwong Suey, although it was issued by the Tzoon Li Ya Mon, the department of foreign affairs. Here is a general translation, as it appears in the Wah Kee, bearing date of the 18th inst.:

"To the People of the Great Flowery Kingdom, by the Holy Will of the Son of Heaven [the term used for the Emperor of China]:

"Owing to the continued ingratitude and unreasonableness of the people of the western nations, especially of Great Britain, toward the emperor of the great Flowery Kingdom in regard to the National rights of his subjects upon British soil; notwithstanding the fact that sacred compacts have been entered into from time to time regulating such matters between the respective rulers of the two great empires that Chinese subjects should have the same rights and privileges upon British soil as Englishmen upon Chinese; yet only recently under one pretense and another the English government, or the colonial branches, under the sanction of her royal majesty, the queen of England, have suddenly terminated that contract by imposing a heavy import tax of $50 or more upon the head of each Chinese subject who lands upon British soil, making not only a burdensome task upon the individuals, but also a disgrace upon this government in the face of other nations.

"The agents of this government having failed to bring the agents of Great Britain to any compromise that might maintain the dignity of both and subserve the interests of all, as a last resort we now call our own subjects' attention to following decrees:

"The merchants, traders and all subjects of the Chinese empire are hereby notified that on and after the fifteenth day of the fifth moon in the fourteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Kwong Suey [about July 15, 1888], to the fifteenth day of the fifth moon in the seventeenth year of the reign of Kwong Suey [about July 15, 1891], they are prohibited under the death penalty from landing any merchandise or goods of whatever nature upon British soil for the purpose of barter or any other use, but that three years of grace is given them to dispose of their merchandise or other property already on hand preparatory to leaving British soil on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth moon in the seventeenth year of our reign as above mentioned.

"Those who fail to take heed will have no claim upon this government thereafter.

"Given out from Tzoon Li Ya Mon, this 21st day of the fourth moon, in the fourteenth year of our reign, in the presence of his imperial majesty, the Emperor Kwong Suey."

The Wah Kee paper contains nearly two columns detailing the startling fact that a few weeks ago 1,500,000 men were newly enlisted into the imperial naval service and immediately placed under experienced naval instructors in various parts of the empire.

Although the proclamation gave no definite idea as to its probable action after the three years of grace, yet it is hinted by the Chinese press that the path of John Bull in China will not be paved with roses unless the outrageous import tax of $50 on Chinamen be forthwith withdrawn, or else the manly and frank American method be followed of unconditionally proscribing both Chinamen and their gold.

TWO KENTUCKY AFFRAYS.

A Negro Carves Two White Men—A Jealous Lover Shoots His Rival.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., James Casey, a mechanic employed at the Louisville & Nashville railroad shops, boarded a Sixth street car Tuesday night in company with George Meyers, a pal, with whom he had been drinking. William O'Hare, a dudish-looking colored man, and his sweetheart were the only other occupants. The girl's pet pug was quietly reposing on O'Hare's well-fitting pants, presenting a spectacle of colored splendor to which Casey objected. He commented coarsely on the couple and rammed his umbrella alternately into the ribs of the pug and into O'Hare.

The latter stood this awhile, but at length laid down the dog and threatened to resent the indignities. At this Casey and Myers attacked the colored man, who drew a knife and began to carve his assailants. The men fought desperately all over the moving car, O'Hare clinging to Casey and burying his knife-blade at every blow. When the police arrived O'Hare was taken to the jail and Casey to the hospital. The latter is badly wounded about the face, head and chest, but will probably recover.

John Strassel and Herman Kerner, two young men living in Germantown, quarreled Tuesday evening about the latter's attentions to the former's betrothed. The quarrel finally terminated in a fight, Strassel being badly beaten. When the by-standers had pulled Kerner off, Strassel went to his residence near by and returning with a Flobert target rifle fired the bullet at point-blank range into his rival's head. The shot struck Kerner squarely in the forehead and buried itself in the bone, but did not reach the brain. The skull was slightly fractured, but unless inflammation ensues the wound is not considered fatal.

Swindled by Fakirs.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 23.—Daniel Ponsler, an old and wealthy farmer living in the north part of this county, was stopped on the road by two slick fakirs and shown a prize package containing a gold watch and $35 in money, which they offered him for $30. He paid over the money, reopened the box and found nothing but the watch, worth seventy five cents. In the meantime the fakirs escaped.

Eloped With a Negro.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Henry C. Monell, a well to-do resident of Batavia, was in this city, yesterday, in search of his wife, who eloped with a negro banjo player named Charles Jackson, on Sunday last. The police assisted him in searching the negro quarters for the couple, but failed to find them.

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THE MILLS BILL.

Complete List of Duties Reformed Thereby.

Title: "A Bill to Reduce Taxation and Simplify the Laws in Relation to the Collection of the Revenue."

EXPLANATORY. The following is all of the Mills bill which makes any change of the *Tariff Duties*. The sections making certain modifications of the mode of collection are omitted. As reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill contained the clauses that are inclosed in [brackets,] but *not* those that are printed in *italics*. As passed by the House, it contains the latter, but not the former. These changes are the amendments made to the original bill in the House.—*Editor Chicago Globe.*

THE FREE LIST.

Be it enacted, etc. SEC. 1. That on and after the first day of [July] *October*, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempted from duty:

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves.

Timber, squared or sided.

Wood unmanufactured, not especially enumerated or provided for.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and all other articles of sawed lumber.

Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only.

Staves of wood.

Pickets and palings.

Laths.

Shingles.

Clapboards, pine or spruce.

Logs.

Provided, That if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles or either of them, by any country whence imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an export duty upon salt exported from the United States.

Flax straw.

Flax, not hackled or dressed.

[Flax, hackled, known as dressed line.]

Tow, of flax or hemp.

Hemp, manila, and other like substitutes for hemp.

Jute butts.

Jute.

Sun, sisal-grass and other vegetable fibers.

Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value.

Bagging for cotton.

Machinery designed for the conversion of jute or jute butts into cotton bagging, to-wit cards, roving frames, winding frames and softeners.

Iron or steel sheets, or plates, or taggers iron, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin.

Beeswax.

[Glue.]

[Gelatine and all similar preparations.]

Glycerine, crude, brown or yellow, of the specific gravity of 1.25 or less at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, not purified by refining or distilling.

[Fish-glue, or isinglass.]

Phosphorus.

Soap stocks, fit only for use as such.

Soap, hard and soft, all of which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for.

Sheep-dip.

Extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning.

Indigo, extract of, and carmined.

Iodine, resublimed.

[Licorice juice.]

Oil, croton.

Hemp seed and rape-seed oil.

Oil, cotton-seed.

Petroleum.

Alumina—alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alums in crystals or ground.

All imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters.

Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured.

Boracic acid, borate of lime and borax.

Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol.

Iron, sulphate of, or copperas.

Potash, crude, carbonate of, or fused and caustic potash.

Chlorate of potash and nitrate of potash, or saltpeter crude.

Sulphate of potash.

Sulphate of soda, known as salt cake, crude or refined, or niter cake, crude or refined, and Glauber's salt.

Nitrate of soda.

Sulphur, refined, in rolls.

Wood tar.

Coal-tar, crude.

Aniline oil and its homologues.

Coal-tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil, and pitch.

All preparations of coal-tar, not colors or dyes, and not acids of colors and dyes.

Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and decoctions of.

Alizarine, natural or artificial.

Spirits of turpentine.

[Bone black, ivory, drop black, and bone-char].

Ocher, and ochery earths, umber and umber earths, sienna and sienna earths, when dry.

[All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkalies, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing and chemical compounds and salts by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for.]

Olive oil, linseed oil, cottonseed oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish oil.

All barks, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums, and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, vegetables, seeds and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing which are not edible and not specially enumerated or provided for.

All non-metallic crude minerals but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for.

All earths or clays unwrought or unmanufactured.

[China clay or kaoline.]

Glass plates or discs, unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eye glasses.

Opium, crude, *and not adulterated*, containing nine per centum and over of morphia, for medicinal purposes.

Iron and steel [cotton ties or] *cotton ties or hoops for baling or other purposes* [for baling purposes] not thinner than number twenty wire gauge.

Needles, sewing, darning, knitting and all others not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Copper, imported in the form of ores, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement, old copper fit only for manufacture.

Antimony, as regulus or metal.

Quicksilver.

Chromate of iron or chromic ore.

Mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Brick, other than fire-brick.

German looking-glass plates, made of drawn glass and silvered.

Vegetables in their natural state or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared.

Acorns and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used, as coffee or substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Cocoa, prepared or manufactured.

Dates [plums and prunes].

Currants, Zante or other.

Figs.

Meats, game and poultry.

Milk, fresh.

Egg yolks.

Beans, peas and split pease.

[Pulp, for paper-makers' use.]

Bibles, books and pamphlets, printed in other languages than English, and books and pamphlets and all publications of foreign governments, and publications of foreign societies, historical or scientific, printed for gratuitous distribution.

Bristles.

Bulbs and bulbous roots, not medicinal.

Feathers of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured.

Finishing powder.

Grease.

Grindstones, finished or unfinished.

Curled hair, for beds or mattresses.

Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn.

[Hatters' furs, not on the skin.]

Hemp and rape seed, and other oil-seeds of like character.

[Lime.]

Garden seeds.

[Linseed or flaxseed.]

[Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared.]

Osier or willow, prepared for basket makers' use.

Broom-corn.

Brush-wood.

[Plaster of paris, when ground or calcined.]

Rags, of whatever material composed.

Rattans and reeds, manufactured but not made up into finished articles.

[Paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary not otherwise provided for. But the term "statuary" shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary or a sculptor only.]

Stones, unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stone.

All strings of gut or any other like material.

Tallow.

Waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for.

DUTIABLE LIST, GENERAL.

SEC. 2. That on and after the 1st day of [July] *October*, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following rates of duty on said articles severally:

Glycerine, refined, four cents per pound.

Acid, acetic, acetic or pyroligneous acid, exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, five cents per pound.

Castor beans or seeds, twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds.

Castor oil, forty cents per gallon.

Flaxseed or linseed oil [ten] *fifteen* cents per pound.

Licorice, paste or rolls [four] *five* cents per pound.

Licorice juice, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured, one-eighth of one cent per pound.

[Cement, Roman, Portland and all others, ten per centum ad valorem.]

[Whiting and Paris white twenty per centum ad valorem.]

Chromate of potash, two and one-half cents per pound.

Bichromate of potash, two and one half cents per pound.

Acetate of lead, brown, two cents per pound.

Acetate of lead, white, three cents per pound.

White lead, when dry or in pulp, or when ground or mixed in oil, two cents per pound.

Orange, mineral and red lead, one and one-half cent per pound.

Litharge, one and one-half cents per pound.

Nitrate of [illegible] per pound.

Magnesia, [illegible] carbonate of, three cents per pound.

Magnesia, calcined, seven cents per pound.

Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Prussiate of potash, red, seven cents per pound.

Prussiate of potash, yellow, three cents per pound.

Nitrate of potash, refined, or refined saltpeter, one cent per pound.

Sal soda, or soda crystals, one-eighth of one cent per pound.

Bicarbonate of super-carbonate of soda, and saleratus, [illegible] ash, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

Hydrate or caustic soda, one-half of one cent per pound.

Soda silicate or other alkaline silicate, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Sulphur, sublimed, or flowers of, twelve dollars per ton.

Ultramarine, three cents per pound.

Paris green, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Colors and paints, including lakes, whether dry or mixed or ground with water or oil, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Zinc, oxide of, when dry, one cent per pound; when ground in oil, one and one-half cents per pound.

All medicinal preparations known as cerates, conserves, decoctions, emulsions, extracts, solid or fluid, infusions, juices, liniments, lozenges, mixtures, mucilages, ointments, oleoresins, pills, plasters, powders, resins, suppositories, sirups, vinegars, and waters, of any of which alcohol is not a component part, which are not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

All ground or powdered spices not specially enumerated or provided for, three cents per pound.

Proprietary preparations, to-wit: All cosmetics, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or preparations, or compositions, recommended to the public as proprietary articles or prepared according to some private formula as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections affecting the human or animal body, including all toilet preparations whatever used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Morphia or morphine and all salts thereof, fifty cents per ounce.

Acid, tannic or tannin, fifty cents per pound.

China, porcelain, parian and bisque, earthen stone or crockeryware composed of earthy or mineral substances, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases and statuettes, painted, printed, enameled, or gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner, [forty-five] *fifty* per centum ad valorem.

China, porcelain, parian, and bisque ware not decorated in any manner, forty per centum ad valorem.

White granite, common ware, plain white or cream-colored, lustered or printed under glaze in a single color, sponged, dipped, or edged ware thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Brown earthenware, common stoneware, gas-retorts and roofing tiles, not specially enumerated or provided for, and not decorated in any manner, twenty per centum ad valorem.

All other earthen, stone and crockeryware, white, colored or bisque, composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and not decorated in any manner, thirty five per centum ad valorem.

Paving tiles, not encaustic, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Encaustic tiles, not glazed or enameled, thirty per centum ad valorem.

All glazed or enameled tiles [fifty], *forty-five* per centum ad valorem.

Slates, slate pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Green and colored glass, bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded or pressed green or colored glass, not cut, engraved, or painted, and not specially enumerated or provided for [three-fourths of] one cent per pound; if filled and not otherwise provided for, and if the contents are subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a rate of duty based on their value, the value of such bottles, vials, or other vessels shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter; but if filled and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem duty or to a rate of duty based on their value, they shall pay a duty of [three-fourths of] one cent per pound in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents.

[Flint and lime glass bottles and vials, and other plain, molded, or pressed flint or lime glassware, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem, if filled, and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a rate of duty based on their value, the value of such flint or lime glass bottles or vials, or other vessels of like material above provided for, shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter; but if filled, and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a rate of duty based on their value, they shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents.]

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, above twenty-four by thirty inches square and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square [fifteen] *twenty* cents per square foot; all above that [twenty-five] *thirty* cents per square foot.

Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one *and three-eighths* cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one and [one-fourth] *five-eighths* cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty four by thirty inches square, [one and one-half] *two* cents per pound, all above that, [one and three-fourths] *two and one-half* cents per pound; *Provided, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass imported in boxes containing fifty square feet as nearly as sizes will permit, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, single thick, and weighing not to exceed fifty-five pounds of glass per box, shall be entered and computed as fifty pounds of glass only; and that said kinds of glass imported in boxes containing as nearly as sizes will permit, fifty feet of glass, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, double-thick, and not exceeding ninety pounds in weight, shall be entered and computed as eighty pounds of glass only; but in all other cases the duty shall be computed according to the actual weight of glass.*

[Cast polished plate-glass, unsilvered, above twenty-four by thirty inches square and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty cents per square foot; all above that, forty cents per square foot.]

Cast polished plate-glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates, above twenty-four by thirty inches square and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty five cents per square foot; all above that, forty five cents per square foot.

Porcelain and Bohemian glass, chemical glassware, painted glassware, stained glass, and all other manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, forty per centum ad valorem.

Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, six dollars per ton.

Iron railway bars, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard eleven dollars per ton.

Steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard [and slabs and billets of steel], eleven dollars per ton.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, seven-tenths of one cent per pound, comprising round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, and flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, one cent per pound: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly, and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem; *And provided further*, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to duty of not less than twenty dollars per ton.

Iron or steel tee-rails, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, fourteen dollars per ton; iron or steel flat rails, punched, fifteen dollars per ton.

Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, not specially enumerated or provided for, one cent per pound.

Iron or steel flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing, four-tenths of a cent per pound.

Sheet iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge one and one-tenth of one per cent. per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge, one and one-fourth of one per cent. per pound; thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge, and all iron, commercially known as common or black taggers iron, whether put up in boxes or bundles or not, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all such iron and steel sheets or plates aforesaid excepting on what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, one-fourth of one cent per pound additional when not thinner than number twenty wire gauge; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, one-half cent per pound additional, and when thinner than twenty five wire gauge, three-fourths of one cent per pound additional.

Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron, eight inches or less in width, and not thinner than number ten wire gauge, one cent per pound; thinner than number ten wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and one-tenth cents per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and three-tenth cents per pound: *Provided*, That all articles not specially enumerated or provided for, whether wholly or partly manufactured, made from sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroll iron herein provided for, or of which such sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroll iron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay one-fourth of one cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the iron from which they are made, or which shall be such material of chief value.

Cast iron pipe of every description, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

Cut nails and spikes, of iron or steel, one cent per pound.

Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Iron or steel railway fish-plates or splice-bars, eight-tenths of one cent per pound.

Wrought iron or steel spikes, nuts and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, one and one-half cents per pound.

Anvils, anchors, or parts thereof, mill irons, and mill-cranks, of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships and forgings of iron and steel, for vessels, steam-engines and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one and one-half cents per pound.

Iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, one and one-half cents per pound.

Iron or steel blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track-tools, wedges and crowbars, one and one-half of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, without reference to the stage or style of manufacture, one and one half cents per pound.

Horse-shoe nails, hob-nails, and wire nails, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails, not specially enumerated or provided for, two and one-half cents per pound.

Boiler tubes, or other tubes, or flues or stays, of wrought iron or steel, one and one-half cents per pound.

Chain or chains, of all kinds, made of iron or steel, less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, one and one-fourth cents per pound; less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, one and one-half cents per pound; less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, two cents per pound.

Hand, back and all other saws, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Files, file blanks, rasps and floats of all cuts and kinds, thirty five per centum ad valorem.

Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T T columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

Steel wheels and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car and other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, two cents per pound; iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, one and one-half cent per pound.

[Screws commonly called wood screws, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.]

Iron and steel wire and iron and steel galvanized, and all manufactures of iron and steel wire and of iron and steel wire galvanized, shall pay the duties now provided by law: *Provided*, That no such duty shall be in excess of sixty per centum ad valorem.

Clippings from new copper fit only for manufacture, one cent per pound.

Copper, in plates, bars, ingots, Chili or other pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, two cents per pound; in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

Lead, in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks, and bars and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one and one-quarter cents per pound. Lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, two and one-quarter cents per pound.

Sheathing or yellow metal, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Nickel, in ore or matte, ten cents per pound on the nickel contained therein.

Zinc ores, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Zinc, spelter, or tutenegue, in blocks or pigs, and old worn-out zinc fit only to be re-manufactured, one and one-quarter cents per pound; zinc, spelter or tutenegue in sheets, two cents per pound.

Hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, two and one-half cents per pound.

Needles for knitting and sewing machines, twenty per centum ad valorem.

[Pen-knives, pocket knives, of all kinds, and razors, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.]

Pens, metallic, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

New type for printing, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Type metal, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, composed of iron, steel, lead, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or any other metal, or of which any of the foregoing metals may be the component material of chief value, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, forty per centum ad valorem.

Cabinet and house furniture of wood, finished, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic test as follows—namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, shall pay a duty of one and fifteen hundredths cents per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test they shall pay thirty-two thousandths of a cent per pound additional.

All sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows—namely:

All sugars above number thirteen and not above number sixteen Dutch standard, two and twenty-hundredths cents per pound.

All sugars above number sixteen and not above number twenty Dutch standard, two and forty-hundredths cents per pound.

All sugars above number twenty Dutch standard, two and eighty-hundredths cents per pound.

Molasses testing not above fifty-six degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of [four] *two and three-quarter* cents per gallon; molasses testing above fifty-six degrees shall pay a duty of six cents per gallon: *Provided*, That if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country from whence the same may be imported, such sugar or molasses so imported shall be subject to duty as prescribed by law at the date of the passage of this act.

Sugar candy, not colored, five cents per pound.

All other confectionery, forty per centum ad valorem.

[All tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, and not stemmed, thirty-five cents per pound.]

Potato or corn starch, rice starch and other starch, one cent per pound.

Rice, cleaned, two cents per pound; uncleaned, or rice free of the outer hull, and still having the inner cuticle on, one and one-quarter cents per pound.

Rice flour and rice meal, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

[Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice which will pass through a sieve known commercially as number ten brass-wire sieve, ten meshes to the running inch or one hundred meshes to the square inch, the space within the wires shall not exceed in length or width seven hundred and eighty-seven ten-thousandths of an inch, twenty per centum ad valorem.]

Paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, one cent per pound.

Raisins, one and one-half cents per pound.

Peanuts or ground beans, three-fourths of one cent per pound; shelled, one cent per pound.

Mustard, ground or preserved, in bottles or otherwise, six cents per pound.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.

On all cotton cloth, forty per centum ad valorem.

Spool-thread of cotton, forty per centum ad valorem.

Flax, hackled, known as dressed line, ten dollars per ton.

Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That cuffs, collars, shirts and other manufactures of wearing apparel, made in whole or in part of linen, and not otherwise provided for, and hydraulic hose, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Flax, hemp and jute yarns, and all twines of hemp, jute, jute-butts, sunn, sisal-grass, ramie and China grass, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Flax or linen thread, twine and pack thread and all manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Oil-cloth foundations or floor-cloth canvas, or burlaps, exceeding sixty inches in width, made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, and on all other oil-cloth (except silk oil-cloth), and on water-proof cloth, not otherwise provided for, twenty five per centum ad valorem.

Gunny-cloth, not bagging, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Bags and bagging, and like manufactures, not specially enumerated or provided for, including bagging for cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny-cloth, gunny bags or other material fifteen per centum ad valorem], *three-eighths cent per pound.*

Tarred cables or cordage, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Untarred manila cordage, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

All other untarred cordage, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Seines and seine and gilling twine, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sail duck, or canvas for sails, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Russia and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown or white, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

All other manufactures hemp or of manila, or of which hemp or manila shall be a component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Grass-cloth and other manufactures of jute, ramie, China and sisal-grass, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That as to jute, jute-butts, sunn and sisal-grass, and manufactures thereof, except burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, this act shall take effect January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and as to flax, hemp, manila and other like substitutes for hemp, and the manufactures thereof upon July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

THE WOOL AND WOOLENS LIST.

SEC. 3. On and after [July] *October* first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, there shall be admitted, when imported, free of duty:

All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals.

Wools on the skin.

Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks.

And on and after [October] *January* first, eighteen hundred and eighty [eight] *nine*, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following rates of duty on said articles severally:

Woolen and worsted cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially enumerated or provided for, forty per centum ad valorem.

Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, and all goods made on knitting-frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, not specially enumerated or provided for, forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act and until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to classify as woolen cloth all imports of worsted cloth, whether known under the name of worsted cloth or under the name of "worsted" or "diagonals," or otherwise.

Bunting, forty per centum ad valorem.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, forty per centum ad valorem.

Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, and balmoral skirts and skirting and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and childrens' apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer (except knit goods,) forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other animals, or in which wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals is a component material, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Hemp and jute carpeting, six cents per square yard.

Floor matting and floor mats, exclusively of vegetable substances, twenty per centum ad valorem.

All other carpets and carpetings, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides of wool, flax, cotton, or parts of either, or other material, forty per centum ad valorem.

[All carpets and carpetings, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides of wool, flax, cotton, hemp, jute, or parts of either, or other material, thirty per centum ad valorem.]

Endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, thirty per centum ad valorem.

DUTIABLE LIST, SPECIAL.

SEC. 4. That on and after the first day of [July] *October*, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following rates of duty on said articles severally:

Paper, sized or glued, suitable only for printing paper, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, twelve per centum ad valorem.

Paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Paper envelopes, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Paper hangings, and paper for screens or fireboards, surface-coated paper, and all manufactures of which surface coated paper is a componet material not otherwise provided for, and card-board, paper antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, note, and all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Beads, and bead ornaments of all kinds, except amber, forty per centum ad valorem.

Blacking of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Bonnets, hats and hoods for men, women and children, composed of hair, whalebone or any vegetable material, and not especially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Brooms of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Brushes of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Canes and sticks, for walking, finished, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Card clothing [fifteen] *twenty* cents per square foot; when manufactured from tempered steel wire, [twenty-five] *forty* cents per square foot.

Carriages, and parts of, not especially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Dolls and toys, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fans of all kinds, except palm-leaf fans of whatever material composed, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Feathers of all kinds, when dressed, colored or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Friction and lucifer matches of all descriptions, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Gloves of all descriptions, wholly or partially manufactured, forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That gloves made of silk taffeta shall be taxed fifty per centum ad valorem.

Gun-wads, of all descriptions, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Gutta-percha, manufactured, and all articles of hard rubber not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Hair, human, if clean or drawn, but not manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Bracelets, braids, chains, rings, curls and ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is the component material of chief value, and all manufactures of human hair, twenty five per centum ad valorem.

Hats, materials for: Braids, plaits, flats, willow sheets and squares, fit only for use in making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, hair, whalebone, or any vegetable material, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Hat bodies of cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Hatter's plush, composed of silk or of silk and cotton, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

[India-rubber fabricks, and articles composed wholly or in part of india-rubber, and india-rubber boots and shoes, fifteen per centum ad valorem.]

Inks of all kinds, and ink-powders, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Japanned ware of all kinds not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Kaolin, crude, one dollar per ton.

China clay, or wrought kaolin, two dollars per ton.

"Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared, forty cents per cubic foot."

Marble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, including marble slabs and marble paving tiles, eighty-five cents per cubic foot.

All manufactures of marble not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Papier mache, manufactures, articles and wares of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Percussion caps, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Philosophical apparatus and instruments, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

[Pipes, pipe-bowls, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not especially enumerated or provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem; all common pipes of clay, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.]

Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part iron, steel, or any other metal, thirty per centum ad valorem; umbrellas, parasols, and shades, when covered with silk or alpaca, fifty per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Watches, watch-cases, watch-movements, parts of watches, watch-glasses, and watch-keys, whether separately packed or otherwise, and watch materials not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Webbing composed of cotton, flax, or a mixture of these materials, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

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SEC. 41. This act is intended and shall be construed as an act supplementary and amendatory to existing laws, and the rates of duty and modification of clauses, provisions, and sections as herein specifically made are intended and shall be construed as a repeal of all clauses, provisions and sections in conflict therewith; but as to all clauses, provisions, and sections in existing laws not specifically changed, modified, or amended, the rates of duty now existing shall be and remain in full force and effect.

AT one of the schools for negroes in the South the girls learn housekeeping practically by being placed four at a time, and for a month at a time, in a cottage, where they live and have complete control, under the oversight of a matron. They keep strict account of their expenditures, practice economy, and sweep, cook, wash and iron.

WATERMELONS for the Christmas dinner are not an impossibility. It is said that they will keep perfectly if put away in a mow of well-cured hay, free from dampness.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE CELEBRATED NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well"

Why don't you cure yourself? It is easy. Don't wait. Paine's Celery Compound will do it. Pay your druggist a dollar, and enjoy life once more. Thousands have. Why not you?

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

BALLOON BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising the Balloon Baking Powder excels all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome, always of uniform strength, and quality, and never fails to make light, sweet and nutritious food. Bread, biscuit, cake, &c., raised with Balloon Baking Powder, may be eaten hot without injurious effects to the most delicate digestive organs, as it is composed of ingredients which are not deleterious to health or preventive of food assimilation.

A WRECK.

A FORMER MASSILLONIAN

Imagines Himself a Nephew of Bismarck—His Mental Condition Examined in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Friday, reporting the examination in the probate court, where the mental condition of persons is determined, says:

On Tuesday there were rumors that a jewelry firm in the vicinity of Fountain Square had been the victim of a theft of some jewelry. The story was that a man had gone into the store and asked to look at some diamonds.

He selected several valuable articles and said he would call and pay for them later. Soon afterward, it was alleged, attaches of the store inquired at other stores for the man, saying he had taken some jewelry with him without their knowledge. The man was attired in fashionable clothing, wearing a flannel shirt, light flannel coat and vest, light striped pants and a white tourists' hat. He gave his name, and said he was a traveler for a Third street cloak firm. He said further that he was a German count by right of birth and a relative of Prince Bismarck, but a reversal in fortune compelled him to earn his own living as he did.

That man, as was revealed by the examination in the probate court yesterday, was Jacob Franz Schaeffer. He had been employed by Loeb & Co., the cloak dealers. Wednesday night he left his home at Bond Hill, where he lived with his wife and four children. He acted so strangely that he was arrested and brought to this city and lodged in Hammond street station. In court yesterday he was very wild. Before being examined he paced to and fro in the court room, talking wildly about who he was, his wealth, and condemning those who had arrested him. When undergoing examination he told Dr. Davis that his name was Jacob Franz Von Schaeffer. He was forty-three years old and was born at Massillon, O. His father was once a great general in the German army, was a step-brother of Prince Bismarck, and was banished for his part in some revolution. He declared that he was a count by right of birth; he had thirty million francs in money and the same amount in jewels. It was his intention to send his wife and children to Paris, France, to live, while he would go into business at Indianapolis, Ind., where he had bought the Windsor Hotel for one hundred and eight thousand dollars. He said he was the inventor of the Climax and Victor roller skates, and had made a fortune out of the patent. He was constantly shipping great quantities to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and to Australia.

Witnesses testified that prior to his arrest, and while being brought to this city, he declared he had been ordained a second God, and could perform miracles. He also said he was the heir-apparent to the German throne. If he were in Berlin he would banish the French, the Italians and the Jews to Egypt, and there build a wall around them as high as the moon. Thus he rambled in his talk, alternately indulging in flights of eloquence about himself, condemning his enemies and weeping when he spoke of his dead mother. It was a sad case, in that he was evidently a man of considerable learning, who had been fairly prosperous, had indulged too much in intoxicants and was at last a mental wreek. It was ascertained yesterday at the conclusion of the examination that the jewelry firm spoken of was S. Amberg & Co., in Fountain Square. An Enquirer reporter was informed there that Schaeffer had not stolen anything. He simply selected some jewelry, had it laid aside, and did not call for it. He bought some campaign buttons, but took nothing that he did not buy. Loeb & Co., for whom Schaeffer traveled for a time, said they discharged him for good reasons, but declined to state what they were. They intimated that it was a matter of money. He was at different times connected with Jeffras, Seeley & Co. and the John Shillito Company.

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A NEW REGIMENT

Of U. R. K. of P. to be Organized in Massillon.

The Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, is one of the largest and best drilled secret organizations in Ohio. Until the meeting of the Grand Council at Cincinnati, in June last, the numerous divisions were grouped in seven regiments. At that meeting it was ascertained that these regiments were overcrowded, so great was the growth of the order, and that an eighth regiment would have to be formed in consequence. It was then decided to include the divisions in the following named cities in the new regiment: Akron, Mansfield, Steubenville, Bridgeport, Niles, Canton and Massillon. The regiment has not yet been organized, and word has just been received by Captain F. W. Warthorst, that three representatives for each of the divisions named will meet in this city on Thursday, August 23, for the purpose of electing regimental officers, and the transaction of other necessary business.

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At a recent labor meeting at Wilkesbarre Pa., General Master Workman Powderly proposed the following plan as his remedy for unrestricted immigration. "Any European desiring to come to America to reside, must file with a consul two years in advance, his declaration of such intention, and five years after his arrival here, he must be able to read the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States or be sent back."

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

Brief Notes on Timely Subjects.

Thirty-one thousand bushels of coal are mined daily at Leavenworth Kan.

Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-one tons of coal were shipped from Cleveland last week.

Eight hundred and fifteen thousand tons of coal are the total receipts at Duluth up to July 31, 1888.

Five thousand eight hundred and sixty one immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the week ending August 3.

The Lehigh Valley Company advanced prices to retailers and manufacturers in Newark, twenty-five cents per ton on the first of this month, but the retailers did not advance.—Coal Trade Journal.

Hess, Snyder & Co. have begun the manufacture of a new stove intended for the consumption of either coal or natural gas. It is intended to answer the purposes of the very expensive heaters, but will sell for a very moderate sum. It has been christened the "Flame."

In regard to the competition of labor the Ohio commissioners of statistics of labor in the report of 1887 says: "Good girls to do kitchen work are hard to find in the cities at three and four dollars a week and board, but girls can be found in the factories and in the planing mills running planers, and in potteries doing men's work, receiving from fifty to seventy five cents a day, while men working beside them get from one dollar and a half to two dollars for the same kind and quantity of work. Children are crowded into workshops at twelve, and at fifteen they are able to do a man's work, but their wages are fixed at thirty, forty and fifty cents a day. * * * I have found boys twelve to fourteen years old struggling for a livelihood in rooms heated one hundred and twenty degrees Farenheit." In referring to the working time he says: "It is safe to estimate that the working men of Ohio do not work an average of eight months out of a year. There are very few people in this State who cannot get something to do a portion of the time. It is absurd to assume, as some writers have, that there are two million working people in the United States who can get nothing to do the year round."

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THE FUEL GAS PROBLEM.

What an Akron Investigating Committee Found out—A Synopsis of their Report.

In conformity with resolutions adopted by the Akron board of trade and council, a joint committee was appointed in July, to examine into the various systems of making fuel gas, and recommend some system for adoption. After examining the Loomis, Archer and Westinghouse systems, the committee recommends the Loomis as being the most practical for general purposes. By this process gas for fuel and illumination can be obtained at a cost of six cents per thousand cubic feet, from slack when sold at three dollars a ton.

At the Westinghouse works at Pittsburg the committee was shown a generator made of iron with fire brick lining nine feet in diameter and twenty feet high with a capacity of five hundred thousand feet of gas in twenty four hours. It is so constructed that it now embodies the principles of three methods of gas making, the ordinary coal gas from a retort, the common fuel gas and the water gas making a mixed gas peculiar to the Westinghouse process. A ton of Massillon coal, it was said, would make about sixty thousand feet of mixed gas, while Illinois coal would yield about fifty-five thousand feet. On a basis of three million feet the cost of the Westinghouse mixed gas is from four to five cents per thousand feet in the holder. Mr. Bannister, vice president of the company, made the following statement:

"We have tried coal from various places, the coal burned to-day being from Massillon, O. We have all devices covered with patents. We will furnish plans and specifications for erecting the plant, which can be let to the lowest bidder, and we will send our experienced engineers to conduct and inspect the work and start the plant at a cost cheaper than others will do this for and we will accept as compensation twenty per cent. of your full paid up capital stock. There is no bonus or royalty. The approximated cost of a plant with a capacity of one million feet of gas per day, on a liberal allowance, is from twenty-three thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars outside of real estate and buildings. To run the plant twenty-four hours it would take, say one superintendent at five dollars a day, two foremen at three dollars each per day, two engineers at two dollars and a half each per day, and four laborers at a dollar and a half each per day. The cost of the gas in the holder is about five cents per thousand. The price at which gas must be sold depends entirely on the conditions surrounding."

Since the report was made, Akron has gone ahead, and contracted for an immense plant which will supply the city. The direct statement as to the capability of Massillon coal as a gas producer brings the whole question home with telling force. When will Massillon have fuel gas?

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That is gold which is worth gold. Health is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold and let it remain to irritate the lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Baltzy for chronic case or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take.

THE GALION COUNCIL

Visits Massillon and Studies its Lighting System.

[From Monday's Daily.]

When the Chicago express from the west arrived Sunday morning, seven linen clad travellers alighted, and, piloted by Manager Sheldon of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, found themselves soon in Russell & Co.'s office.

In the party were J. H. Petrie, Alba Meoe, Thomas O'Neill, John Blythe, and Thomas Mackey, of the city council of Galion; Chris. F. Eise, city clerk and city editor of the Galion Inquirer, and E. G. Slough, city editor of the Galion Sun-Review.

These gentlemen were out on a junketing trip, endeavoring to ascertain what system of electric lighting was best adapted to Galion's needs. They expect to build a seventy light plant, with an incandescent circuit. Before visiting Massillon they had been to Chicago and ever so many other cities, but though they came here last they opened their eyes very widely before they left. With Messrs. C. A. Gates, W. H. McCall and C. J. Heegem as guides, they were taken into Russell & Co.'s big and silent works, followed mile upon mile of bright shafting, traced the building of the wonderful automatic engine from the time it enters the foundry, a mass of pig iron, to its completion. Then they passed across the street, took a look at the immense engine now being painted and packed for shipment to the Chicago Rubber Works. It is a two hundred and fifty horse power affair, and the largest ever constructed by the firm. It is a wonderful piece of machinery, that engine, and the fly wheel with its tons and tons of metal, is modeled to such graceful proportions that it looks as though a child might handle it. From the engine erecting room, the lighting station of the Massillon Electric Light Company was visited. Here everything was in its usual apple-pie order, and the guests were at first somewhat at a loss to know whether it was an exhibition room or not. They learned, however, that the dynamos meant business, and turned night into day three hundred and sixty-five times a year.

The new engine at the station was especially attractive. In all but size it is the counterpart of the Chicago engine just mentioned, and its motion varies infinitesimally when the entire load is put upon it and when it is freed from every care. Of course it was the desire to impress the Galion people with the beauties of the Russell engine and the Schuyler light. Though they came and went before nightfall, and while the machinery was still, they passed many compliments on what they had seen, and confessed that in every appointment the Massillon station surpassed every one that they had studied before. When the practical object of their coming had been attended to, three open carriages were driven up, and points of interest about the city were taken in, after which they all proceeded to Canton, where the same lighting system and engine were examined in the evening, while in operation.

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The Failure of George L. Morse

[From Saturday's Daily.]

The carriage repository of George L. Morse, No. 41 South Erie street, is closed to-day. Mr. Morse is himself somewhere in Kentucky or Virginia, and when he will return is not definitely known. The contents of the establishment were attached last night at the instance of Harvey Moyer, a carriage manufacturer of Syracuse, N. Y., through his attorney, Wm. McMillan. The amount of Moyer's claim is $600, while the stock attached will invoice in the vicinity of $500. Mr. Morse has dealt with perhaps fifteen different firms, and sold the goods both here and through agents located at different points about here. There is no stock to amount to anything at any of these agencies, and the failure is believed to be complete. After the sheriff had attached the only property he could find, which was in the premises on South Erie street, Constable Shepley discovered two sleighs and a buggy, stored in a barn, which were promptly attached by the local creditors, Willaman & Schworm's claim being for $30, Newstetter & Co.'s $16, and the Independent Company's $43.75. Other creditors have since turned up, but got little satisfaction. In the absence of Mr. Morse the extent of the liabilities cannot be ascertained. The business was established nearly a year ago, Mr. Morse moving from Navarre for the purpose of conducting it. He originally came from Lodi.

George L. Morse has compromised with his principal creditor, Harvey Moyer, of Syracruse, through the latter's attorney, Wm. McMillan. Moyer has agreed to accept sixty cents on the dollar, paid in secured paper, and to release Morse from any further obligation.

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The Primary Election.

As there were no contests, the Republican primary election of Saturday was a pretty tame affair. In this city one hundred and twenty-one votes were cast. The following is the county ticket: Recorder, Dr. J. E. Dougherty, present incumbent: for commissioner, Jacob N. Shaub, of Plain township: for infirmary director, Jacob A. Putt, of Marlboro township: for coroner, Dr. George B. Cock, present incumbent.

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Kansas is developing extensive salt fields.

A Corner Stone Laying.

The corner stone of the new Lutheran church at West Lebanon was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate services, the Rev. J. H. Harpster, of Canton, preaching a sermon appropriate to the time and occasion. A copper box 6 by 4½ inches, and 5 inches high was placed in the stone containing a bible, a Lutheran Observer, Lutheran Evangelist, formula of government and dicipline of the Church, Lutheran Missionary Journal, Lutheran Sunday School Herald, Augsburg Sunday School Journal, Augsburg Senior Lesson Book, Augsburg Junior Lesson Book, copies of The Little Ones, minutes of Synod, Lutheran Almanac and Year Book, a brief history of the old church, a list of the ministers who served the church, a list of the members, officers, etc., a notice of the tearing down of the old church building and the arrangements thus far made toward the building of the new, programme of corner stone laying, and a copy of the Wayne County Democrat and MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, containing notices of corner stone laying. The pastor, Rev. A. J. B. Kast was in town this morning to have the box soldered, so as to be both air and water tight.

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The Great Excursion.

Seven hundred men with their seven hundred families and seven hundred baskets will depart for Huron next Saturday, the day of the big Russell & Co excursion. The seven hundred baskets will be under the charge of John Weible, the man who never eats. These seven hundred families expect every other family in town to go along, and it will be the biggest party that ever left the city. Three trains will leave the Wheeling & Lake Erie road. The cars will be so decorated outside that everybody who sees them between here and the lake will know what is on foot. The railroad fare will be seventy-five cents for adults and forty cents for children. Everything else will be free. The Harmonia band will be on hand, likewise Richeimer's orchestra. The steamer "R. B. Hayes" has been chartered, and everybody can get as seasick as they like without extra charge. There will be dancing, and base ball games, and races, and no one knows what else, for the committee is moving heaven and earth to arrange for such a day as has never been lived through before

◆

Personal Property in Perry Township.

The secrets of the board of equalization and the county treasurer's books make highly interesting reading, so very interesting that the effect would be salutary were their contents made public annually by the press. There are two hundred and forty individual firms, corporations and estates paying taxes on personal property in Perry township, valued at over one thousand dollars. The largest amount on which taxes are paid is seventy thousand and nine hundred dollars; but very few pay tribute on much over fifteen hundred dollars. No single estate pays on over eight thousand dollars A good many merchants and manufacturers have returned property to the rate from five to seven thousand dollars

◆

The Democratic Primaries

The Democrats of Stark county are going to have a high old time on Saturday, trying to select candidates for four offices out of a list of seven. The Hon. Louis Limbach, of Massillon has withdrawn from the race for recorder, just as success was about to crown his efforts, leaving as the present contestants, Paul Field, of Canton, E. J. Walker, of Navarre, and George Bills, of Canton. Leonard Raber and Jacob Schmachtenberger, each want to be county commissioner. Dr. J. A. Schafer has no opposition for coroner, nor has Leopold Biehele for infirmary director.

◆

A Branch to Steubenville.

There is gossip among those conversant with Wheeling & Lake Erie movements, and it may amount to no more than gossip, to the effect that a branch will be extended to Steubenville, leaving the main line at Jewett, a station in Harrison county southeast of Bowerstown. The construction of the Wheeling extension is being pushed with almost incredible speed, notwithstanding the physical difficulties being encountered.

◆

A Card from West Brookfield.

To all whom it may concern: As is well known by the community, a game of base ball was played at this place on Sunday afternoon, August 19, between some boys and would-be men of good(?) moral(?) character of West Brookfield and a like number of similar persons from Massillon. Whereas such Sabbath desecration is not only contrary to all moral law but also civil, some of the citizens of this place having an interest in the moral and spiritual good of the community, take this means of making known the fact that if there is a repetition of the offense, the parties engaged and all others aiding or in any way abetting the same, will be dealt with according to law.

A SABBATH LOVER.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise sealed free by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Among the Books.

"Nana" has been published in paper at 25 cents.

"Brudder Shinbones, and his friends," is the name of the August Puck's Library

"Aunt Sally's Boy Jack," a complete novel by N. J. W. Le Cato, is published in the August Belford's magazine.

"Noble deeds of Our Fathers," as told by soldiers of the revolution, gathered around the old bell of independence. A collection of stories told of Washington, LaFayette and other famous soldiers of the revolutionary period.

The following letter was written to the Literary World by E. P. Roe nearly ten years ago: "I suppose by this time you have received a copy of my new book. I know you will find many faults in it, and hope you will tell me of them plainly, for I am very much in earnest in my wish and purpose to improve in my literary work. I assure you that success does not blind me to the need of such improvement. My chief desire is to find out just the points at which I am weak and faulty. The favor bestowed by the public places me under bonds to do the best work of which I am capable, and I think it would be dishonorable to try and palm off any other."

◆

Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is not a stimulant but a nerve food, restoring nerve force lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action, removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence curing all diseases of the stomach and liver. Z. T. Baltzy will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 2

Renews Her Youth

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baitzly's Drug Store. 4

Hot winds have damaged the Kansas crops.

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a limited time given away. The offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchetis, or any affections of the throat, chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z. T. Baitzly's drug Store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles $1

Cable rates have advanced to twenty-five cents per word.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It its guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baitzly.

The Hebrews in New York city have doubled in number since 1880

Advice to Mothers.

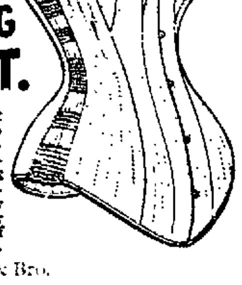
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Within six years over [illegible] national banks have been established.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

A few drops of ammonia, it is said, will loosen glass stoppers in jars and bottles.

DR SCHILLING'S
HEALTH
PRESERVING
CORSET.



CAUTION—Do not let others [illegible] you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

R. A. PINN,
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5½ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 12 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and Lot No. 51 North Mill street.

TAKE THE
Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route
The C. A. & C. RAILWAY
P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P.,
Railroads for all Points
South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:05 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH				GOING SOUTH		
No. 35 Clevel'nd Express	No. 7 Night Express	No. 3 Fast Mail	STATIONS.	No. 2 Fast Mail	No. 28 N'ght Express	No. 38 Columbus Express
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 45	7 55	5 40	Cleveland	8 15	8 00	1 40
12 30	7 40	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 24	8 14	1 55
12 14	7 10	5 10	" Newburg	8 39	8 29	2 11
11 5	6 35	4 35	Hudson	9 17	9 05	2 45
11 1	6 11	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 29	9 20	3 00
11 07	6 00	4 05	Akron	9 40	9 35	3 20
10 37	5 2	3 24	Warwick	10 12	10 08	3 56
10 10	4 58	3 02	le. Orrville ar	10 36	10 32	4 19
9 15	4 00	2 14	Millersburg	11 21	11 20	5 06
9 03	3 46	2 06	Gambier	11 33	12 34	6 30
7 54	2 37	12 53	Mt. Vernon	1 03	12 52	6 50
7 17	12 56	12 24	Centerburg	1 23	1 20	7 20
6 54	12 34	12 03	Sunbury	1 49	1 43	7 42
6 35	12 15	11 45	Westerville	2 06	2 08	8 01
6 16	11 50	11 20	lv Columbus ar	2 30	2 30	8 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 50	2 55	....
....	10 00	9 33	Xenia	4 40	4 56	....
....	8 36	8 12	Loveland	5 47	6 17	....
....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 30	7 10	....
....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	....
....	9 54	9 43	Urbana	4 49	7 01	....
....	9 04	8 53	Piqua	5 49	7 46	....
....	7 30	7 05	Richmond	8 00	9 40	....
....	4 55	4 30	Indianapolis	10 20	11 45	....
....	2 38	1 51	Terre Haute	1 43	2 18	....
....	12 22	11 25	Effingham	3 49	4 20	....
....	11 23	10 20	Vandalia	4 48	5 10	....
....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	....
....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3.25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5.08 m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m.

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information address
CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	....
Oak Harbor Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	....
Fremont	9 22	2 20	6 10	....
Clyde	9 37	2 47	6 25	....
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 40	....
Monroeville Lv		3 20	6 58	8 10
Norwalk		3 38	7 15	8 22
Wellington		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 51
Navarre	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover	2 57	6 05	....	....
New Comerstown	3 38	am6 45	....	....
Cambridge	4 38	7 45	....	....
Macksburg	6 09	9 15	....	....
Marietta Ar	7 25	am10 25	....	....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10	....	....
Macksburg	7 15	1 24	....	....
Cambridge	8 57	3 00	....	....
New Comerstown	10 00	4 00	....	....
Canal Dover	10 42	4 40	....	....
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 55	....
Leesville	11 32	3 55	6 02	....
Sherrodsville	11 40	4 10	6 10	....
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	....
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	....
Navarre	12 50	5 35	7 35	....
Massillon	1 05	5 50	8 00	....
Orrville Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	....
Orrville Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 2
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	
Wellington	3 05	7 43	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 25
Monroeville	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 28
Toledo Ar	5 29	*10 45	1 50	9 48

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't.
M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS,
13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large,
A. H. MATTOX,
J. H. LAMPSON.

For Congress, Eighteenth District,
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector,
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

Massillon's boys in blue need an armory and an armory they shall have.

Why does the Canton News-Democrat no longer refer to the "bug-a-boo of free trade?" Has it noticed the quotations reproduced in this issue?

Every Massillonian should bear in mind that next month we are to have a tournament that is a tournament, and notify all his or her friends to be sure to be here.

The Canton News-Democrat's jokes are like its arguments—incomprehensible. The News-Democrat should consult THE INDEPENDENT'S advertising columns and buy some highly recommended pills.

If the manufacturers, coal operators and stone quarry owners fall in with the tournament managers, we will have a parade here in Massillon five miles long, and a good one, too. Why would it not be a good plan to invite the military and civic societies to join in also?

The National Democratic Committee is studying the effect of the jaunt from Toledo to Port Huron upon Mr. Thurman's legs. The celebrated legs seem to stand it fairly well thus far, but the lungs are not holding out so well. The poor old man made touching remarks about his voice in nearly all of his speeches yesterday.

With Massillon coal, fuel gas can be made at a cost of four cents a thousand cubic feet, says Mr. Lemuel Bannister, of the Westinghouse Company. Just think of the comfort and the money we are losing by our indolence. Cold weather is coming, and the local capitalists ought to meet and decide upon some plan of action.

For the benefit of those who are unable to understand why this paper has ceased to be one of the mediums for official advertising, THE INDEPENDENT will state that its strenuous advocacy of the use of Massillon brick for Massillon streets, its comments in connection therewith, and other articles on municipal matters have so offended certain members of the council that they have given the city clerk orders to withhold all patronage from this newspaper.

"The Tax Reform Advocate" has reached Massillon. It has been received by Republicans who never heard of it, and who do not care to see it. It is published by a league that [illegible] cost, and is sent through the mail in direct violation [illegible] the reply will be [illegible] it is a regular publication [illegible] to transmission through the mails, [illegible] that every copy sent out is paid for by some one at the other end of the line. Its very face gives evidence that it is merely a campaign document and having a single purpose and a nominal subscription rate only, it can not be a newspaper as defined by the statutes.

THE FREE TRADE PARTY.

There is still an occasional whimper from our friend, the enemy, about the injustice of calling the Democratic party the party of free trade. They tell us that the tariff has nothing to do with wages, and ingenuously add that the Mills bill, on every taxed article, provides a schedule greater than the difference between American and European labor. Well, if the Mills bill does this, is it not an admittance that the tariff has something to do with wages? Yet the whole party is wonderfully put out because we call them free traders, while they yet propose to retain some part of the customs taxes. The Hon. Thomas B Reed says, "With ideas and principles, the essential thing is to get at the verity under whatever name they may be called."

Let us take a glance at the tariff debate in the House and discover, if we can, some of the friendly spirit of Democracy toward the protective system.

Here is a remark dropped by Mr. McKinney, of New Hampshire: "Give us a free and open market with the world, break down the barriers which a false system has built around us."

Mr. McDonald, of Minnesota: "I am frank to say this bill does not meet my unqualified approval. I am not satisfied with it, because it does not go far enough."

Mr. Shaw, of Maryland: "The protection system has violated the letter and spirit of the constitution."

Mr. O'Ferrall, of West Virginia: "Sir. I believe commerce between nations should be relieved so far as possible from all fetters and all restraints."

Mr. Dockery of Missouri: "Sir the present system is fundamentally wrong in its operation and fundamentally ridiculous in the pleas set up for its continuance."

Mr. Landes of Illinois: "A tariff for protection is indeed a piece of finesse to persuade men into slavery."

Mr. Martin of Texas: "I am opposed to the protective policy of our government."

Mr. Lane, of Illinois: "The protective system is un-American and is a perversion of the laws of nature, of God and man. This barbaric policy shall and will have to go."

Mr. Hare, of Texas: "A protective tariff must go down with the monopolies it has created."

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois: "Principles and doctrines which have been advocated by the Democratic party from its foundation to this day is opposition to protective tariff."

Mr. Carruth of Kentucky: "This is a most insidious enemy, it is really stealing our substance and destroying our lives."

Mr. McLeary, of Kentucky: "* * the robbery which protection brings."

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri: "The whole system was conceived in greed and avarice and it has been maintained from that day to this by misrepresentation and fraud."

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas: "This is the kind of protection we have to-day. * * * This, Mr. Chairman, is not only a foolish but it is a wicked policy of protection that it behooves a people to prevent or escape from."

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia: "Such an antiquated and medieval device as a protective tariff."

But the sameness of these quotations grows wearisome. Let us stop with a quotation from Mr Mills delivered April 15, 1884, in congress: "We must remove both by legislation and diplomacy every hindering cause which prevents the free exchange of the products of our labor in all the markets of the world. We must unfetter every arm and let every muscle strike for the highest remuneration for its toil. We must get wealth, the creation of labor, [illegible] the homes of our people [illegible] every industry will spring [illegible] honest and wealth [illegible] and power will bless the [illegible] dedicated to free men, [illegible] trade."

The Canton Democrat is good enough [illegible] this fish [illegible] theory however to The [illegible] actor, it [illegible] how [illegible] litically.

Died:—The motion ordering the obliteration of the superfluous b in the Plum street signs.

THE HONORABLE COUNCIL

DECIDES TO BUILD A SEWER AND BUY A HORSE.

Plum Street Will Continue to be Spelled with a b, Notwithstanding the Laudable Efforts of Councilman Clutz.

The lobby of the council chamber was occupied by Edward Kitzmiller, of the Massillon Brick Company, on Wednesday night, and others interested in the same subject. Contractor Lemmons was conspicuous by his absence. Prominent citizens were on hand to witness the fun. All members were present except Mr. Hering, who came in late and disappeared again in a few minutes.

A large number of petitioners, resident in the third ward, asked for the construction of a good sidewalk on Clay street, from West Main to Cherry street; also for an electric light at the intersection of Clay and West North streets. Several petitioners spoke in support of their prayer, and it was referred to the joint committees on paving and grading and lights.

The committee on streets and alleys, to which had been referred the remonstrance of East Main street property owners against the construction of a sewer, reported that the sewer as planned had the proper incline and fall, and that there was nothing irregular in the letting of the contract to W. H. Crooks, nor in any of the proceedings leading up to the same. They therefore recommended that the contract with W. H. Crooks be signed, and presented a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Leu inquired particularly as to whether the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the frontage had been obtained. The city clerk informed him that the consent of the owners of 2540 feet had been secured, and the solicitor, being requested to do so, informed him that the council upon its motion could order a sewer improvement, and that the question concerning the consent of property owners was irrelevant.

Therefore a motion was made and carried, to sign the contract with W. H. Crooks, and it was done, the clerk affixing the great seal on the city. Messrs. Peter Sailer and J. G. Warwick are the contractor's sureties.

The committee on ways and means recommended the passage of a resolution providing for the transfer of two hundred dollars from the general fund to the water fund for the payment of the extra water rent incurred by extending the mains on North Mill street, on East Oak and East South streets. Carried.

Lewis Lentz, in a communication, recited that he owned a lot on North Summit street, and by reason of the partial occupancy of that street by the C., L. & W. and the W. & L. E. railways, he had been damaged to the amount of three hundred dollars. He asked the council to consider his claim. Mr. Leu moved that the claim be referred to the joint committee on paving and grading and streets and alleys. After a few moments of consultation the committee reported that Mr. Lentz had no claim against the city and should seek his redress from the railway companies.

The clerk read a petition signed by four East Main street property owners protesting against the construction of the East Main street sewer, on the ground that it was not now warranted, that the sanitary condition of their property was good, and urged the council not to be manipulated by a few rich persons, thus oppressing the many poor. The petition being read at a juncture where it could have no effect, was passed over in grim silence.

Mr. Leu made a speech, Mr. Leu was violently opposed to the passage of resolutions requiring the laying of sidewalks and so on, and the subsequent failure to force action on such resolutions. He particularly wanted to know why the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company had failed to make improvements ordered by the council.

Mr. Boerner, too, was not a little disturbed, and said that the aforesaid corporation had been notified, and had done nothing. An effort to find some evidence to prove that the notification had been issued was fruitless and Mr. Leu made another address.

Mr. Leu thought that here was a pretty how d'ye do. Things had come to a pretty pass when the council ordered the city officers to perform certain duties and no records of their performance could be found. In his own experience he said that he had consulted the honorable street commissioner with regard to a certain resolution, and the honorable street commissioner had referred him to the honorable mayor. He inquired of the honorable mayor, and the honorable mayor notified him that it was the honorable street commissioner's business. [illegible] the business of the city [illegible] run better in the future, they had better quit.

The council [illegible] that they wanted the marshal to find out whether he had served a notice on the W. & L. E. company or not, but he was not to be found. A resolution was then passed [illegible] the [illegible] commissioner to [illegible] of the [illegible] before the council [illegible].

At this [illegible] the clerk [illegible] resolution which had been presented by Mr. Clutz, attached thereto was a preamble prepared by other witty spirits of the council. The resolution provided for the obliteration of the final and superfluous b from the Plum street signs. The preamble had a complimentary and highly personal flavor, which prevents its publication. It was observed that during the reading of the document, the honorable members from the fourth ward were threatened with apoplexy, while a nameless newspaper reporter at their side assumed his well known pious, angel-without-wings expression.

Mr. Engineer Miller made an eloquent speech in favor of the retention of the b. Mr. Miller gave it as his official and unbiased opinion, that whereas that obnoxious b appeared on the city maps as early as 1837, it must be right. Having demonstrated to his own entire satisfaction that plum ought to be spelled with a b, he sat down.

Mr. Bowman, appreciating the dreadful gravity of the situation, began an address which gave evidence of careful preparation and much research. Notwithstanding his experience and ability, Mr. Bowman had failed to grasp the tangible fact heretofore proven, that Plum street was named after the well known tree. As he continued his remarks the doubt of his hearers grew, as to which side he was on. The intellectual debate lessened in luminosity, as it deepened in profundity. Finally the argument was cruelly cut off before action could be taken, by Mr. Jarvis, who made an eminently practical motion to sell the blind engine horse and buy another. It was carried.

A resolution by the committee was then passed, ordering the W. & L. E. railroad company to construct stone sidewalks on Main and Tremont streets.

The manly form of the street commissioner again appeared, and he gave out the information that neither the marshal nor the mayor were to be found anywhere.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That the fourth ward engine house be painted. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Boerner: That Wm. Royer, Jacob Snyder and the trustees of the Christian church be notified to lay stone sidewalks within thirty days, and that P. G. Albright do the same on Erie street within ten days. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Jarvis: That a clock be purchased for the central engine house. Carried.

The question of street paving was not brought up at all.

BILLS PAID.

George Wagner	$10 75
Dieffenbacher & Young	200 00
John Gise et al	155 50
John Gise et al	113 87
Independent Company	12 50
Massillon Gas Company	19 05
Geo. Young	9 94
D. A. Miller	67 50
L. Limbach	111 50

AT THE TABERNACLE.

The First Day of the Crystal Springs Assembly.

After the clearing away of the clouds on Wednesday, a goodly number of Sunday school workers assembled at the tabernacle. The forenoon was taken up with business pertaining to the assembly. Next came the dinner, which is always a social feature of these assembly meetings.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises, followed by an address by Rev. A. J. B. Kast, setting forth the importance of the Sunday school work and presenting the duty of each and every one in this work, giving a short sketch of the first Sunday school organized in this State, at Marietta.

The Rev. W. H. Leggett gave a short lecture on variety in teaching, followed by class drill. These blackboard exercises form a very instructive and impressive variety of the exercises.

An address by the Rev. F. Strassner, subject: "Culture of Benevolence in the Sunday School," was full of plain practical ideas, urging that more attention be given to the cultivation of a true spirit of benevolence within ourselves, especially among the children, and that they be educated to give freely and willingly.

The discussion was participated in by Revs. J. H. Beck and B. F. Booth.

The sessions were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

Adjourned to meet at 9:30 Thursday morning.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Officers of the Eighth Regiment in the City.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

The hall of the Knights of Pythias, both inside and out, is gay with appropriate decorations to-day, for the officers of the Eighth Regiment, U. R. K. of P., are assembled within it for the purpose of organization. Assistant Inspector Thomas W. Mitchell, of Cleveland, with the [illegible] colonel, one of the staff officers of Ohio, is present. Among the representatives of the different divisions are R. W. Stewart and A. W. Beach, of Steubenville; [illegible] and A. J. Crise and [illegible] Cunningham, of Canton; [illegible] and [illegible] Pierce, of Niles; [illegible] Warthorst, J. W. Cameron and J. C. [illegible] Patterson [illegible]. Officers are expected to-night. A meeting took place this morning, [illegible] is now taking place this afternoon. This evening the visitors and the members of Perry Lodge, K. of P., will be [illegible] by Enterprise Division, U. R. K. of P.

[From this week's Daily editions]

ON THEY COME!

A Quintette of Veteran Voters.

THE INDEPENDENT'S band of original Harrison voters grows and grows, like the immortal Finney turnip. Two names a day for ten days were asked for yesterday, and here are five in one! They are George Hane, of Jackson township; Robert and Samuel Hartgrove, Craig McDowell and Andrew Lytle, all of Lawrence township. These good men and true voted for William H. Harrison in '40, and they will vote for Benjamin in November. THE INDEPENDENT'S list has now reached eighty-five. Let fifteen names be sent in quickly!

ON THEY COME!

Jackson Township Furnishes a Quartette.

Whoever suspected that Stark county held so many ripened voters who cast ballots for William H. Harrison forty-eight years ago? Mr. I. B. Dangler, who provided THE INDEPENDENT with its original list of fifty-three names, has discovered four more, every one of whom lives in Jackson township. Here they are: Samuel Glick, Henry Bachtel, Jacob Killinger and Charles Dingus. They will vote for Benjamin Harrison, if alive, in November next. THE INDEPENDENT needs only eleven more names to bring the total number to one hundred.

Nearly One Hundred.

For forty-four continuous years has William Moffitt lived upon his Tuscarawas township farm, and gives good promise of living there for forty-four years more. In 1836 when General Harrison went down before Martin Van Buren, Mr. Moffitt deposited his first presidential vote. He remembers well when the old General travelled overland from Wooster to Massillon, and how he voted for him a second time in 1840. From that day to this he has been voting Republican tickets, and he will be one of the first to go to the polls this fall, and vote again for another Harrison. He is the ninety-fourth on THE INDEPENDENT'S list of veterans.

NINETY-TWO NOW.

W. G. Kitzmiller and His Log Cabin.

To have lived and voted for president eleven times is a recollection of which any man may well be pround. It is no wonder that the veterans are anxious to have their names appear in the list. In the whole roll of the monarchs of this generation, there is not one who wields more real power than the President of the United States, and to have had a hand in raising a man to that office is more than a duty, it is an honor.

Among those who have witnessed eleven great campaigns and are about to enter another is David Fahs, of Tuscarawas township. His eighty-three years have not taken from him the remembrance of the time when he voted for Tippecanoe, nor will he fail to vote for the grandson.

Then there is William G. Kitzmiller. Now no one would have supposed him old enough to have been a voter in '40 had he not exposed the fact himself. But he deposited his very first ballot in that memorable year, and has voted a straight Republican presidential, state, county and township ticket ever since, with but one unimportant exception, and he grieves over that exception to this day. Mr. Kitzmiller is going to help boom the campaign in old Tuscarawas, by erecting an old-fashioned log cabin on his farm, just as they used to in '40, without a single nail. The cabin will have to be dedicated, of course, and though it will not do to more than hint at it now, there will be some fun out there after it is built.

This same township also presents Samuel Doll, of East Greenville, who should be mentioned just as prominently as any body. He is eighty-two years old, but he is still in the harness of active life, and there is no danger that he will be absent from the polls in November next.

The INDEPENDENT'S list now numbers ninety-two.

ONE HUNDRED AT LAST.

A Fine Company of Fine Old Veterans.

THE INDEPENDENT has been desirous for some time of securing a list of one hundred veterans of the campaign of 1840 before the organization of the veterans' club, which will be attempted to-night. It has succeeded entirely, and to-day presents the six names necessary to make up that number. They are: Capt. Andrews of Massillon, Michael Smith, Hugh Brown and Christian Bixler, of Bethlehem township, Solomon Clay, of Jackson township, and David Rowland of Lawrence township. To increase the list to two hundred will require more time, but THE INDEPENDENT hopes to accomplish it before November. Send in the names.

Hay Fever.

I have been afflicted with hay fever from early in August until frost. My eyes would run a stream of water and I sneezed continually. I was advised to use Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like a charm and I can say I am entirely cured.—Miss Emeline Jefferson, Chester, Conn.

I have been for several years a sufferer from hay fever and severe head colds. I have found nothing that can compare with Ely's Cream Balm. I would not be without it for any consideration. It is simply wonderful in its effect upon the nasal organs.—S. A. Burtt, Wilmington, N. C.

THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS ASSEMBLY

The Last Day's Proceedings at the Tabernacle.

The Thursday morning session opened with devotional exercises. Lecture and class drill by Rev. Leggett. Lesson topic, "Aims and Scope of the Sabbath School."

An address by Rev. N. E. Newell on the subject assigned to him, "The Sunday School a Bible School," setting forth the object of the school as a Bible school, its work, its literature, its text book. "The Bible, how to study it and how to teach it," followed, Dr. Booth directing his remarks mainly to teaching in the Sunday school and also by remarks by Brother Kast on the same topic. Rev. Moffitt presented the idea that more Bible knowledge was disseminated in the same length of time under the system of the lesson leaf than previous to its introduction.

The first address of the afternoon session was an able lecture by Rev. A. C. Ruff. Subject, "Memory Exercises," picturing the vastness and retention of the memory and yet so little retained, the systematic and skillful cultivation of the memory.

Class drill conducted by Rev. Leggett. Lesson topic: "Teachers' Qualifications."

An excellent address by Rev. J. H. Beck, on the topic assigned him, setting forth in plain practical ideas the vital importance of the parents' interest influence and presence in the Sunday school.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Superintendent, Rev. A. J. B. Kast; secretary, Mrs. J. W. Eggert; treasurer, J. L. Steele; board of directors, W. D. Oberlin, J. S. Erb, John R. Walter and C. Snavely.

Meeting closed with devotional exercises. MRS. S. O. EGGERT,
Secretary.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

A Close Call.

Mrs. C. A. Johnson, of Toledo, had every symptom of heart disease, shortness of breath, could not lie on left side, cough, pains in chest, etc., yet after being given up to die, was cured by Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Deserving Confidence

It is quite surprising to notice the numerous reports of remarkable cases of nervous diseases cured, such as headache, fits, nervous prostration, heart affections, St. Vitus' Dance, insanity and prolonged sleeplessness, by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. This new and improved brain and nerve food and medicine is everywhere gaining a remarkable reputation for curing the worst of these diseases, as well as the injurious effects of worry, nervous irritation, mental and physical overwork. Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, will give away trial bottles of this wonderful remedy. It positively contains no opium or morphine.

The Population of Massillon

Is about twelve thousatd, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemps' Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trial size free. Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all daugists.

The Handsomest Lady in Massillon,

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50c and $1

E. Feuchtinger,
TEACHER OF
Piano, Harmony & History of Music
Call at [illegible] West Main Street.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Limb

Best Limb [illegible]

Made by men who are themselves wearers, who have had almost a quarter of a century of practical experience.

Write for Catalogue to
[illegible]

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of nursery stock. Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age. Refer to this paper.
CHASE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Cleveland has ninety letter carriers.

Services will be held in St. Timothy's church on Sunday at 10:30 and at the colored chapel at 2:30.

The Youngstown street railway company will dispense with horses and adopt electricity as a motor.

The Glenwood Coal Company of this county, capital stock five thousand dollars, has been incorporated.

A petition has been presented to the Wellsville council asking for the repeal of the prohibitory ordinance.

One thousand G. A. R. men, residents of Hancock county, will attend the encampment at Columbus in a body.

It is estimated that the corn crop in Ohio will reach five million bushels this year, the largest ever produced in the State.

The Columbiana Handle Works are busy filling an order for twelve hundred dozen pick handles, to be shipped to Russia.

The Ohio yearly meeting of the Society of Friends will be held in Damascus, Columbiana county, commencing to-morrow.

Amanda, the widow of Charles Julius, and John Brown, of Canton, and William Warl, of Massillon, have been granted pensions.

The News-Democrat is authority for the rumor that E. B. Bayliss, of this city, is negotiating for the management of the Hurford House, Canton.

All the school houses in the county will be photographed, and copies will be sent to the Columbus centennial. Perry township has eight such structures.

A teachers' examination will be held in the high school on Friday, August 31, and on Saturday, September 1, under the direction of the city board of examiners.

Tickets for the Russell & Co., excursion are selling like hot cakes. It is busying the Wheeling & Lake Erie Company to find cars enough to transport the multitude.

The reunion of the 128th regiment O. V. I. will be held at Columbus Wednesday, September 12, 1888. The national encampment will also be in session at the same place and time.

Mention was made in Thursday's INDEPENDENT of a pension granted to Jacob C. Haring. Mr. J. C. Hering an employe at Russell & Co.'s, was the lucky man, and not Mr. J. C. Haring, the photographer.

Leave a place in your list of appointments for the Presbyterian Sunday school picnic. This annually recurring event will take place at that favorite spot, Camp Chippewa, on Thursday, August 30.

For the last seven months 28,322 more immigrants landed at Castle Garden than in the corresponding seven months of last year. The July arrivals were 28,660 or 1246 more than for July, 1887.—Exchange.

In the absence of anything more exciting, the Doylestown and Dalton people are trying to decide which town has the most rapid butchers. The Dalton man claims to be able to dress a beef in eleven minutes.

Henry Matthews came within two years of having an opportunity to vote for old General Harrison in 1840. He was only nineteen, but he tramped in the procession and shouted with all the vigor of a man of twenty-one.

Tuscarawas county teachers are enjoying a good institute at New Philadelphia. Dr. Hancock, and Prof. E. A. Jones of this city, are the instructors. Prof. Jones lectured in Canal Dover Tuesday night on "The Home and the School."

Henry Landon has succeeded in raising a cereus grandiflorus, or night blooming cereus, which is now in bloom. Nearly every one heard of this wonderful flower, which unfolds its beauties after dark, but few have had an opportunity to see one.

The Cherry Valley Company have ready for shipment to the Columbus centennial celebration, a lump of smith coal weighing about three thousand pounds. It is three feet wide, six feet three inches long, and thirty-two inches thick.—Leetonia Democrat.

The clearing of the sky Tuesday night brought out many people who expected to hear the Minglewood band concert. They were disappointed, however, for the concert was not given. The band sent word to the city that the event had been postponed, when too late for publication.

A. P. Ayling, the man who was mentioned a month or more ago, as having designs upon the Sippo Valley Glass works, has made arrangements to take charge of an abandoned plant at Milwaukee. He will run an eight pot establishment, with thirty-five blowers, and will use oil for fuel.

It took twenty men to save Frank Oser's property from total destruction by fire Sunday. He lives one and one-half miles north of the city. One of his children was playing with firecrackers about a straw stack, and the straw stack went off a good deal easier than did the firecrackers.

The ladies' dime social of the M. E. church will meet at Mrs. Julia Moore's Thursday, evening, August 30. Refreshments will be served.

Mrs. Jesse Wagner died this morning at her home in the fourth ward of enlargement of the liver. She was insured in the Prudential Insurance Company, and her claim has already been adjusted.

Tuesday was an unlucky day for the C., L. & W. There were two coal train wrecks, one at Holloway and the other at Strasburg in which several cars were demolished. Some unfortunate man was killed on a bridge three miles north of Uhrichsville. He was on the bridge but gave no heed to the warning whistle.—Freeport Press

The test well for coal being drilled on J. Clark's farm passed through a three foot vein of coal last Monday at a depth of about seventy-five feet. The quality is good. But that is not the vein the parties interested are after. It is expected that a thicker vein will be found at a depth of about one hundred and thirty-five feet.—Freeport Press.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the the Society World.

Dr. F. H. Chidester is in Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Warwick are sojourning at Bedford Springs, Pa.

Miss Karthaus is expected home very shortly, having left Chautauqua.

Walter McLain, of St. Paul, is visiting his cousin, Harry McLain, on Plum street

Charles E. Hamill left Sunday morning for a visit of a few weeks in Pennsylvania cities.

Mrs. W. J. Rhoades, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. O. Hays, on East Main street.

Mrs. Simon Klotz has returned from a visit with friends in Pennsylvania.

Miss Lizzie Morgan of Sherrodsville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. A. Koons.

Miss Jude Thompson, of Akron, is visiting Miss Julia Hackett, Tremont street.

Miss Watson, of Pittsburg, is the guest of her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Watson.

The Misses McCallum, of Pittsburg, are the guests of Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick, East Main street.

Miss Lotta Raynor, of Alliance, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Jerome M. Kaley and wife, on North street.

Mrs. J. A. Cross, of Philadelphia, Pa., a former resident of this this city, is visiting Mrs. C. E. Taylor, on Hill street.

Mr. John Stewart and Miss Irene Stewart, of Salem, are visiting their cousins, Mr. Moles and wife, on Front street.

Miss Lily Zerbe and Miss Lilian Bayliss, of Cleveland, are the guests of Miss Clara Burton, at her home on East Main street.

George Blanford, a former resident of Massillon, but now of San Diego, Cal., is spending same weeks with old friends in this city.

Mrs. E. P. Edgar and daughter Miss Anna, have returned from an extended visit in Newton Falls and other places on the Reserve.

Mrs. Joseph Coleman and guests, Mrs. R. A. Bahney, Mrs. P. Gribble and children and Mrs. E. F. Bahney are camping out at Chippewa.

William A. Ulman left Tuesday for Indianapolis, which will be his headquarters, and will return monthly to his home in Massillon.

Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Cleveland, Miss Josephine and Charles Kauffman, of El Paso, Tex., are guests at the residence of Mr. Joseph Coleman.

Miss Maggie Davis has again resumed her place in Humberger's after a two weeks' vacation, which she has been spending in Wheeling visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Minnie Kiihn left Wednesday to take charge of her school at Wichita, Kan. On the way she will visit Mrs George Sterling at Battle Creek, Mich., and Miss Lulu Brooke, at Monroe, Mich.

Joe Ertle astonished his friends by appearing before them Tuesday. He is now at the head of the silk department in C. M. & E. Partridge's big dry goods store in Chicago. He expects to return on Saturday.

The Retail Merchant's Association

The best meeting the Retail Merchants' Association has ever held, took place Wednesday night. Thirty names were reported and placed upon the list of dead beats, who cannot now secure anything of any members of the association except for cash, until the accounts turned over to the association's agent for collection, are paid. A prominent dry goods house applied for membership, and the application was granted. A well known grocer speaking of the association said this morning: "It has made money for all of us, directly and indirectly. Many of us have had bad debts collected through the agent, and many customers of doubtful credit are now very careful, being fearful of being placed on the black list. So well satisfied are we all, that we do not care to solicit any more firms to join, and if they wish to get in they must apply."

PINKERTONS
ORIENTAL · COFFEE.

A MARINE DISASTER

At the Entrance to the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—One of the most terrible marine disasters that ever occurred on the Pacific coast happened in the bay of San Francisco, a short distance from the Golden Gate, about 10 o'clock this morning. The steamer City of Chester left her dock here at 9:30 and started on her regular trip to Eureka, on the northern coast of California, with an unusually large number of passengers. The Chester steamed slowly down the bay, and when within two miles off the Heads encountered a thick fog, so peculiar in that locality. The Chester proceeded cautiously on her course until off Port Point, when the hoarse sound of another whistle floated across the water. Captain Wallace answered the signal and gave proper warning to the stranger to pass on the port side. This was evidently not understood, for in a moment those on board saw the huge prow of the Occidental and Oriental steamer Oceanic emerge from the fog. The Oceanic had just arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, and was moving up the bay to her dock.

The huge steamer was so close to the Chester there was no possibility for the latter to escape. The Oceanic struck the Chester on the port side at the gangway, and the shock was terrific. While the vessels were locked a number of the Chester's passengers were passed up over the Oceanic's bow and rescued in this way. Torrents of water rushed into the Chester's hold, and in five minutes after the collision she had disappeared and sunk in fifty fathoms of water. Those of the passengers and crew who came to the surface were picked up by the Oceanic's boats, but the greater number were drawn down by the rushing water and never appeared again. The cabin passengers numbered seventy, and of these ten are lost. Three of the crew are also lost.

THE PROGRAMME

For the Big Excursion on Saturday.

Eight hundred tickets for the Russell & Co. excursion have been sold. Several hundred are left and unless the railroad company secures more cars within twenty-four hours not more than twelve hundred tickets will be sold. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents both en route and at Huron. There will be special policemen at each end of each train.

On arriving at Sage's Grove there will be a ball game between Huron's and Russell & Co.'s nines. In the order given there will be a boat race; a one hundred yard running race; a two hundred yard swimming race; a contest to see who can cast a fourteen-pound hammer farthest; an American style wrestling match, and other games and contests. One of the events of the day will be a tug of war between two teams of ten men each, the strongest men in the shops. The steamer, R. B. Hayes, will take everybody free for a ten mile ride on the lake. All prizes will be three and two dollars. Employes of the works will pay no entrance fees.

The Fortieth Anniversary.

The large family and thirty old and congenial friends met at the residence of Samuel Oberlin, on Plum street, Wednesday, and helped him and his wife to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their marriage, by partaking of a famous dinner. It was a very happy occasion, uniting for the time those who have lived here in Stark county for many many years while the day and the memories it brought, made it doubly pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Oberlin both have good health, and their friends, who number more than the readers of this paper, join with it in wishing that this may be only one of very many just as such future anniversaries.

The County Commissioners.

The county commissioners drove through town Wednesday behind a team of dapple grays, bound for Tuscarawas township. An INDEPENDENT man had the pleasure of shaking hands with Commissioner Laiblin, who has just refused the re-nomination he could have had for the asking, and asked him about the new road and the new bridges for Massillon. Mr. Laiblin says that he is ready to go ahead, and wants to go ahead, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. He needs, however, the assistance of his co-workers.

The Bridge Broke.

James Wilson was slowly jogging his horse on West Tremont street, Monday, but drew him up to a walk, when crossing the river bridge. Suddenly the planks gave way, and one of the animal's hind feet pushed through. The horse struggled to extricate its leg, and only the timely assistance of a number of passersby, prevented it from breaking the bone. Tools were obtained, and the horse was released. The planks were badly decayed and the whole floor is unsafe. The authorities should give this important matter immediate attention.

A Revolutionizer---P. M.

Would you whip a sick horse? No. Then don't use ordinary pills, salts, senna, etc., for sick livers, bowels, etc., only use Miles' Pills (M. P.), the safest and surest of pills. Samples free at T. Baltzly's.

A New Schedule and a New Train.

On Monday morning a new time schedule will put into effect upon the Pennsylvania system. Upon the same morning a new train, to be called the Massillon accommodation will be put on between this city and Pittsburg, arranged for the especial convenience of the people of Massillon. It will leave about 6 o'clock in the morning. The complete time table is not yet ready.

The Fifth Flopper.

Daniel Fiyher is not at present in Massillon, but he has been living here for years, working at his trade as a glass blower. He is now spending his summer vacation at Clyde, N. Y., his home. He is one of the many who have heretofore been thorough-going Democrats, but have renounced that party on account of its free trade proclivities, and will vote for Harrison and Morton. He is the fifth man on THE INDEPENDENT's list of those who have decided to change their political allegiance.

Criminal Matters.

Albert Lester and Harry Smith, both of Canton, paid the mayor $4.60 each, on Saturday night, for being drunk and disorderly.

William Huff was arrested Saturday by a Canal Fulton constable, on the charge of assault and battery.

Henry Gislin a burly looking tramp is on trial before the mayor Tuesday afternoon for assault with criminal intent upon the person of Mamie Endorf, a little girl about six years old who lives at the Patch. It is alleged that Gilslin assaulted her at 10 o'clock this morning and endeavored to entice her to a wood near by.

McKinley in Georgia

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 21.—Though inaccessible except by one railroad, and that one illy equipped, four thousand people came to Piedmont Chautauqua at Salt Springs, twenty miles from Atlanta, yesterday, to hear Congressman McKinley upon the tariff. His reception was hearty, and the speech was well received. After its conclusion, Captain Howell, one of the editors of the Atlanta Constitution slipped up to the major and said: "Mac, you delivered that grandly; you expressed my sentiments better than I could myself express them. I endorse every word you said."

Blaine and Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—Speaker Carlisle states he is willing to enter a joint debate with Mr. Blaine, taking the tariff as the subject. The proposition, it is said, which was first advanced to the Democratic National Committee by the Republican managers was for Mr. Mills to make a tour to New Jersey, Indiana and New York and explain his bill, having for a traveling companion Mr. Blaine or Major McKinley, of Ohio, either of whom, they claimed, would show its inconsistencies and utter worthlessness to the people from the same platform. Mr. Mills is no orator and the proposition was rejected, but Mr. Carlisle is a good extemporaneous speaker and a quick repartee, and no doubt he and Mr. Blaine on a tour of joint debate would enliven the campaign considerably.

The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21.—It is not likely that the president will send any communication to the House regarding the river and harbor bill, beyond the usual formal notice that the bill has become a law without his signature. Whatever happens to a bill at the White House is communicated to congress.

In the cases of bills which become laws, either with or without the president's signature, the notification often does not reach congress for several days after the fact. But in the case of a veto the notification must be served in congress within the ten days' limit. It is open to the president yet to communicate to the House his reasons for allowing the bill to become a law without his signature, just as in the case of the oleomargarine bill. He wrote a long message notifying the House that he had approved the bill, but giving many arguments and reasons why he should not have done so. Mr. Blanchard, however, does not expect any such message this time. He believes that the president has already said all he is going to say on this matter.

Excursion Rates to Toledo, O.

On the occasion of the Tri-State Fair, at Toledo, O., August 27 to 31, the Wheeling & Lake Railway will sell excursion tickets from all stations to Toledo and return, at half fare for adults, August 26 to 31 inclusive, with limit for return passage up to and including September 1, 1888.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating these organs.

Teachers' Examination.

An examination [illegible] under the direction of the City Board of Examiners will be held in the high school [illegible] Friday, August 31, and [illegible] Saturday, September 1, [illegible] at 8 o'clock, and [illegible] sessions [illegible]. Teachers, [illegible] vacancies [illegible] may occur during [illegible] who have no certificates, should attend this examination.

E. A. JONES, Clerk.

THE REJECTED TREATY.

Bayard Declines to Talk Regarding Our Future Action—Comments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Bayard said to a reporter that usage did not require that this government should formally notify Great Britain of the rejection of the fishery treaty. The British government would receive its knowledge of the treaty's rejection through the announcements in the newspapers. The secretary said that he considered the senate's action a misfortune, but he declined to be interviewed with respect to the future course to be taken by the government in the matter.

Whether the action was to be construed as an intimation that any treaty which might be negotiated would be rejected or that the particular treaty under consideration did not meet the senate's approval, was a matter of individual opinion upon which the senators themselves were more competent to express an opinion than he. The president still had the powers conferred upon him by the constitution, and would exercise those powers for the good of the country. The secretary declined to express any opinion whatever when asked if, under those powers, future negotiations would be entered into for the settlement of the fisheries trouble.

English Press Comments.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily News, commenting upon the rejection of the international fisheries treaty by the United States senate says: "It is another example of the evils which the disunionists are bringing upon their country."

The Chronicle says: "This unworthy attempt to make party capital out of a question which might involve two countries in war is not likely to endear the Republican party to the majority of native-born Americans."

THE WHITE CAPS,

Fearing Their Inside Workings are Known, Will Probably Disband.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 2[illegible].—A well-informed gentleman from Crawford county, says it has leaked out that the White Cap organization in Crawford county held a meeting near Marietta, a few nights ago, and after a heated discussion, resolved to disband the organization. This action is said to have been brought about by the fear that Attorney General Michner had become advised of the inside workings of the organization through some of the members who had been promised immunity on condition that they give up all the facts connected with the many outrages committed in that county, and also in Orange county, by the by the bands of Regulators or White Caps.

The gentleman says that the people are thoroughly aroused over the outrages, and that the White Caps will be compelled to hunt their holes if the governor will show a bold front and aid them in the work. All that is needed is to assure the people of protection, and there will be plenty of men ready to testify to facts and the identity of parties engaged in the work of regulating the community. It is said that there will be some startling developments made in a few days.

The Center of White Capism.

ENGLISH, Ind., Aug. 22.—Your correspondent came to English to get the story of William Toney, whose terrible whipping was one of the most merciless outrages ever committed by the White Caps. This town is commonly reported to be about the center of White Capism. The people here, as in other places, seemed disinclined to talk and appeared cowed, or else they do not realize with what amazement an outsider beholds this lawlessness.

Here, as elsewhere, you hear the two expressions: "The less you say about the White Caps the better off you are" and "There was never a lick laid on amiss."

They are stereotyped through this district, and it has been suggested they were originated by White Caps themselves. It is strange that with a knowledge of the fearful outrages committed that any one should believe that good citizens are engaged in them. That presumption is false on its face.

Two Found Guilty.

TIPTON, Ind., Aug. 22.—Daniel Murry and John Essex, members of the Madison township White Cap gang, were found guilty of whipping Omer Davis on the night of June 20, and their fines were fixed at $24 each and costs. Other members of the gang are known and will be arrested.

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FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
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POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st. N. Y.

THE OLD ROMAN'S TOUR.

He Formally Opens the Campaign at Port Huron, Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 23.—Senator Thurman enjoyed his trip across the lake, and it gave him a much needed rest. Dinner was served at the Grosse Point club house. The party reached Port Huron about noon and was given a rousing reception. Mr. Thurman formally opened the campaign in the afternoon, by making a speech to a large crowd of admirers.

Hon. S. S. Cox, who was expected to speak was unable to be present, but speeches were made by others of the congressmen in the party, as well as by speakers from various parts of Michigan. Three stands were provided, and three meetings were held at the same time. Delegations were present from all the neighboring counties, and a parade preceded and followed the speeches.

Judge Thurman and party have been invited to remain [illegible] near Port Huron until Friday morning, when the trip to Chicago will be made.

WIND AND RAIN.

Storms Do Considerable Damage in the Southern States.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. [illegible].—A strong wind from the west has prevailed here since Saturday evening, occasionally reaching the velocity of sixty miles an hour. Tremendous damage has been done [illegible] the river front.

Fifty coal boats worth $[illegible] each, belonging to the Pittsburg & Southern combination [illegible]. The electric light plant has shut down, wires are useless, and the city was in total darkness during the night.

In South Alabama.

MOBILE, Aug. [illegible].—The storm here is one of the most severe ever known. The wind has been blowing at the rate of from twenty to [illegible] miles [illegible] since Saturday. The railroads [illegible] and trains temporarily stopped. The water in the bay was backed up [illegible], and the entire lower end of the [illegible]. All of the wholesale business houses for three blocks back were [illegible] an unknown sloop sank off South End [illegible].

In Mississippi.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. [illegible].—The storm in this vicinity was fearful, doing a vast amount of damage to buildings and crops. No trains are running to New Orleans, and telegraph wires are down in all directions.

Fighting the Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Surgeon General Hamilton has been informed by Dr. Guiteras that the camp at St. Mary's, Fla., is now ready for 300 persons. No baggage will be received there. Dr. Hutton, at Waycross, Ga., says that the time has arrived for the detention of all refugees from Jacksonville. The fumigating station there is now in good order.

Dr. Hutton also telegraphed that certain parties on their way from Suawannee, Fla., to Savannah, refused to give up their checks at the Waycross fumigating station and he ordered the train held until instructions were received by Washington. The baggage was finally put off.

A Negro Has Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 22.—There were two new cases of yellow fever yesterday, including one negro. The colored people, who had supposed that their race was exempt from the fever, are now demoralized, and scores have left the city.

Dropped a Match in the Pipe.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 22.—Joe Morris, a young law student of this city, went out to the gas wells in company with a friend, and the latter turned on the gas while Morris dropped a match down the pipe. A burst of flame twenty-five feet high shot up enfolding him in its fiery embrace, burning all his hair off, setting his clothes on fire, and burning his hands and face until the skin came off in flakes. He is badly injured.

A Government Engineer Hurt.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22.—James Bogart, government engineer of the fishery commission, was seriously injured in New Haven last evening while attempting to swing himself off a boat to the dock. As his foot touched the dock the tackle broke, and he fell backwards across the boat's railing, breaking his ribs. He was brought to his home in this city.

An Arkansas Bank Closed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 23.—The Exchange National bank, of Dardanelle, was closed yesterday by United States Marshal Carroll, on an attachment, judgment for $15,000 having been obtained against M. Jessup, the owner. When the officer entered to serve the writ he had opened the safe and was receiving deposits. He begged to be permitted to close the safe, but the Marshal took possession of the bank and contents. There was $7,000 in the safe. The affair caused a great deal of excitement in town. Depositors will be paid and business resumed, arrangements having been made to pay up amounts.

Searching the Old Ruins.

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 23.—Renewed interest has been aroused in the excavations and finds among the ruins of old Port Perrot, near Trempealeau, Wis. Saturday last a party visited the place and unearthed thirteen skeletons, together with some silver jewelry and rusty antiquated knives. After the find, hundreds of persons visited the spot.

Millionaire Butchers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—A dressed beef supply company, something after the Armour plan, with a capital of $3,500,000, is being organized here. It is proposed to build large slaughtering houses and supply the local trade with meat that is known to be wholesome and properly butchered.

A Highland County Murder.

HILLSBORO, O., Aug. 23.—John S. Brown, who was shot in this city by Marion Britton, August 11, is dead. The murderer is in jail, and the preliminary examination occurs August 30.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber
Shell and Zylonite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens,
Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Homemade Devices for Tying Corn Shocks Which Many Farmers Have Found Useful, and Which Are Within the Reach of All.

Numbered with old time devices for tying corn shocks, still used, however, by many is the one shown in the cut. A represents a piece of gas pipe long enough to reach through a shock of corn; B, an eye attached; C, a three-eighths inch cord tied to the eye; D, a hook of sufficient size to hold the cord, and E is a crank from a farming mill. A piece of wood is sometimes used in place of the gas pipe.

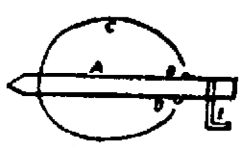


FIG. 1—TYING CORN SHOCKS.

In employing this device, the sharp pointed rod is stuck straight through the shock, the cord is carried around the shock above the point of the rod and caught over the hook, the crank is turned, winding the surplus cord between the hook and the crank. The cord is drawn taut from both ends, and a few turns of the crank suffice. Thrust a small stick into the shock to hold the crank while twine is tied round the shock, and the work is done. Turn the crank backward, remove the cord from the hook, pull out the rod and proceed to the next shock.

In Rural New Yorker a correspondent tells how to use the tie shown in Fig. 2, which is employed in some sections for binding fodder corn at shucking time.

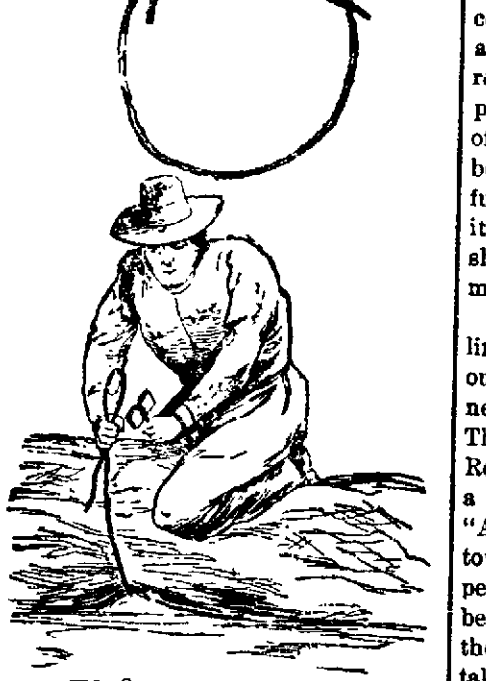


FIG. 2—FODDER CORN TIE.

In tying a bundle stand astride of it, press with the knee and pull with the band till the buckle will slip into the loop. When untying give the buckle a half turn and slip it out of the loop. If the band is used carefully it can be employed several times. Binder twine is used for the ties, and old ties from the straw stack tied two together with a loop in one end and a buckle in the other form a band of convenient length.

In the Fruit Garden.

Plant the strawberry on a perfect level with the surface of the ground, or a little below, never on a ridge or hill, says Mark W. Johnson, the practical horticulturist and well known fruit grower. The plant has a tendency to rise up out of the ground. He advises planting eighteen inches apart each way for a small patch. For field culture plant in rows three feet apart and twelve inches apart in the rows. Following are the distances apart for planting the various small fruits, recommended by Mr. Johnson.

Plant grape vines eight to sixteen feet apart.

Raspberries should be four feet apart in mellow soil and protected from the southwestern sun.

Blackberries should be planted four feet apart.

Gooseberries three feet apart.

Currants three feet apart.

Use no fresh manure around the roots of vines; apply it on the surface.

Weevil in Grain.

Weevil may be almost if not wholly prevented by thorough cleanliness of the premises where the grain is stored and by occasionally stirring it and exposing it to the light. When possible avoid storing grain in bins that have been infested. When it is inconvenient to change the place of storage, fumigate the granary thoroughly with burning sulphur, or use hot water in places where it can be applied, until the pests are destroyed. If such bins must be used, stir the wheat occasionally and expose it to the light. For places where fumigation or hot water cannot be used, dissolve half a pound of insect powder in alcohol and stir it into six gallons of water, and apply in a fine spray. No danger need be apprehended, as it is not poisonous, except to insects.

Pyrethrum for Caterpillars.

Several years of experience seems to warrant the statement that pyrethrum, or, better still, buhach, is most beneficial for smooth bodied caterpillars, such as cabbage worms and others like them. On the woolly caterpillars it has little or no effect, and is not a sure remedy for beetles, although in confinement there is no trouble about killing them. When worms are secreted in the leaves, or in any difficult place to reach by spray, the powder, if strongly applied with a bellows, will usually reach them by floating among the leaves. Pyrethrum loses its strength by exposure to the air. Buhach is preferable to it when it can be obtained.

Digestibility of Corn Fodder.

Experiments at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment station, Professor Armsby, director, on the digestibility of corn fodder, that is, the stalks of field corn after the ears are removed, showed that taking the whole growth, ears and all, the stalks alone contained 37 per cent. of the total digestible matter. The practical meaning of this is that the farmer who grows a field of corn, husks it on the hill and lets the stalks go to waste, leaves over 37 per cent. of the food value of his crop in the field and contents himself with only 63 per cent. of its whole value.

A farmers' institute is to be held once each month at the North Louisiana Experiment station, and free transportation has been promised by the local railroads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

The Third Meeting of this Prosperous Organization.

CANTON O., Aug. 18, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—The Pennsylvanians, members of the society bearing the above name, to the number of many hundreds met to-day, at the fair grounds in this city and had their third annual picnic, and the occasion was very pleasant and agreeable to all concerned, so far as the exercises attendant upon the meeting, and were calculated to inspire social feeling, and good neighborhood all around.

The society it will be remembered was organized two years ago at Meyer's Lake by virtue of a call printed at Canton, and had it not been for a few persons from the west side of the county, little would have been effected in the way of a permanent organization and the Pennsylvania Society would have "died a bornin." However, the society was organized by the election of John H. Brenner, Esq., of Lancaster county, president, and John Laird, of Centre county, as secretary; and after a few speeches from those who had met, the society started out "in the full tide of successful experiment," and when it adjourned it adjourned to meet on the 20th of August, 1887, on the fair grounds. It met accordingly; and had a most agreeable meeting, the proceedings of which were referred to in the county papers, and will always be remembered with interest by those who were present. At that meeting a permanent organization was had; Mr. Folger, a native of Chester county, either upon his own motion or as chairman of a committee (your correspondent could not learn which), reported a constitution for the government of the society, a copy of which has never been published, but as it was read to-day furnished evidence of the haste in which it was drawn, as well as evidence that it should be amended, and that at the next meeting of the society.

There was a great deal of delay in calling the meeting to order to-day, which ought to be avoided in future, being near 2 o'clock before anything was done. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Kast, of Tuscarawas township, a native of Pennsylvania, and singing "America," Leonard Raber, of Lake township leading, and none more competent than he for such work. Mr. Raber should be present at all meetings of the society, if for no other purpose, to take charge of the music.

The ordinary routine of business was had, speeches were made by members, natives of many different counties, some of which were wise and some otherwise. Everything went off smoothly. Lunch baskets were well filled and there were none that went away hungry. The manner of electing officers, however, attracted the attention of every one present, and if the election was held according to the constitution, then the constitution is what Mr. Pickwick said, the law was in the trial of Bardell against Pickwick.

The subject of electing officers was referred to a committee of three to report names of candidates. The chair appointed the committee, two from Canton and one from Tuscarawas township. It was noticeable and noticed that the chair in presenting the names of the committee, was much embarrassed, and in fact said he hoped to escape censure as he had done the best he could. Your correspondent is informed that the west had a candidate, feeling that that portion of the county had done its share in advancing the interest of the society, and Canton had had all the officers from the organization. While your correspondent does not discuss the right or wrong of electing officers at Canton by means of a defect in the organic law of the society, it would seem that a decent respect for the west side of the county would, after two years, have given that portion of the county the presiding officer. Your correspondent is not alone in thus expressing his opinion. It is a matter of little importance at any view that may be taken of it. The society is prospering, it is composed of many of the best citizens of the county, natives of the land of Penn, Franklin, Wood, Stevens, Rittenhouse, Chandler and the great host whose names are a part of the history of the State. Long may the society live and prosper, as it will while composed of such material as now constitutes its membership.

INCOGNITO.

A "Put and Call."

This is a funny phrase to the uninitiated, but all the brokers understand it. They use it when a person gives a certain per cent. for the option of buying or selling stock on a fixed day, at a price stated on the day the option is given. It is often a serious operation to the dealer, but there is a more serious "put and call than this: when you are "put" to bed with a severe cold and your friends "call" a physician. Avoid all this by keeping in the house Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, The great cure for pulmonary and blood diseases. Its action is marvelous. It cures the worst cough, whether acute, lingering or chronic. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, short breath, consumption, night sweats, and kindred affections, It surpasses all other medicines.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

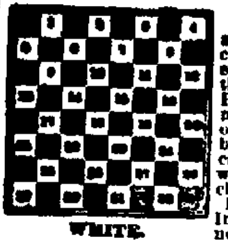
Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning: it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines 'till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Over $14,000,000 was paid out during the month of July for pensions.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 61 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.



REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it!! Blacks always move first. In case "Our Column" does not appear address the ED.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

August 18, 1888.

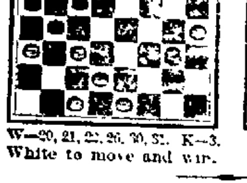
The West Lothian *Courier* takes exception to the statement which appeared in the column edited by J. T. Denvir that Barker, having encountered Freeman on three occasions, once for the championship, had suffered defeat every time, and says: "The editor is not quite accurate. In the match for the championship Barker beat Freeman, although it was generally believed he gained the victory through sheer physical force." Our brother editor seems to have got American checkers as badly mixed as the average English writer mixes American politics. The score of the championship match in question was—Freeman 6, Barker 3, drawn 39. Had Freeman possessed the "physical force" ascribed to Barker the score would undoubtedly have been 7 to 2 in Freeman's favor; for Freeman, through nervousness, allowed Barker to huff him, and lost the game which immediately followed through being unnerved by losing the previous game.—*W. Reporter.*

For some unaccountable reason we failed to receive the issue of the *Courier* containing the above. Our friend Brown noticed it, however, and is at all times ready to defend American checkerists, and with becoming judgment. The only occasion that we can call to mind where he acted in a measure rashly was when he termed the *Turf* "one of our would-be infallible checker organs."

Baker and Reed's Alma $1.25. Gould's Match Games or Problem Book, to any address $1.00.

NO. 59. By G. W. HANSON. End Game.

B—1, 6, 7, 10, 13 14 17 K—24.

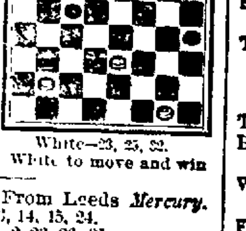


W—20, 21, 22, 26, 30, 32. K—3.

White to move and win.

NO. 60. By L. M. STEARNS. End Game.

Black—11, 14, 20.



White—23, 25, 32.

White to move and win

By Mr. Charles Hefter. From Leeds *Mercury*.

Black—2, 4, 13, 14, 15, 24.

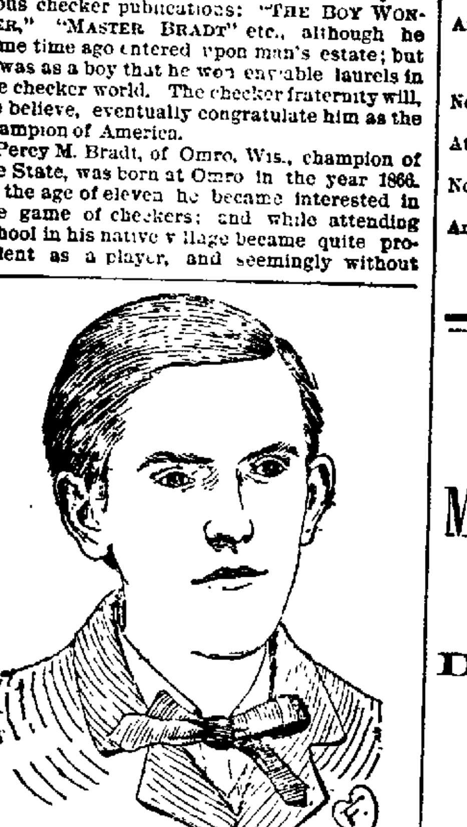
White—10, 21, 22, 23, 26, 31.

Black to move and draw.

THE WISCONSIN CHAMPION.

It affords us pleasure to present to our readers a short biographical sketch of our esteemed friend Percy Bradt. He has been called by various checker publications: "THE BOY WONDER," "MASTER BRADT" etc., although he some time ago entered upon man's estate; but it was as a boy that he won enviable laurels in the checker world. The checker fraternity will, we believe, eventually congratulate him as the champion of America.

Percy M. Bradt, of Omro, Wis., champion of the State, was born at Omro in the year 1866. At the age of eleven he became interested in the game of checkers; and while attending school in his native village became quite proficient as a player, and seemingly without much effort succeeded in making very fine scores against all comers, and rapidly came to the front as an expert and analyst, and at the present time, and for several years past, has sustained a world-wide reputation as a player and expert analyst of the scientific and bewitching game of draughts. His contributions from time to time have been eagerly sought after, and by him furnished to the public through the medium of the leading newspapers and magazines of America and Great Britain.



PERCY BRADT, THE CHECKER CHAMPION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

The following will be found a very brief, yet interesting, record of the more important games and matches in which Percy Bradt has engaged, to wit:

July 14, 1882—31 games with J. R. Wagner, of Oshkosh, played at Oshkosh: Wagner won 1; Bradt, 25; drawn, 5.

August 31 to September 1, 1882—41 games for the State championship with Prof. J. G. Kirk, of Dodge County, Wis., ex-champion of Wisconsin, played at Omro; Kirk won 5; Bradt, 15; drawn, 13.

August 19, 1882—22 games with the old veteran, David Pitcher, of Fond du Lac, played at Fond du Lac, Pitcher won 1; Bradt, 16; drawn, 5.

August 18, 1883—19 games with E. E. Beckwith, of Port Washington, ex-champion, played at Omro: Beckwith won 5. Bradt, [illegible]; drawn, 11; Beckwith withdrawing at 19th game.

October 3, 1883—9 games with P. Walsh, champion of Milwaukee, played in Burns' Hall, Milwaukee, Walsh won [illegible]. Bradt, 13; drawn, 8.

August 28, 1884—10 games with Mr. Underwood, of Menasha, ex-champion, played at Neenah: Underwood won 3, Bradt, [illegible]; drawn, 3.

October 7, 1884—[illegible] games with I. P. Ketchum, of Madison, played in Burns' Hall, Milwaukee; Ketchum won 0, Bradt, 12; drawn, 5.

October 1 to 22, 1884—[illegible] games with James Carter, of Portland, amateur champion of Maine, played in Bushnell's Hall, Omro, Wis.; exhibition series for the [illegible]. Carter won 3, Bradt, 29; drawn 18.

May 19 to 24, 1886—40 games with I. P. Ketchum, of Madison, Wis., for the State championship, played at the rooms of the Milwaukee Whist Club, Milwaukee; Ketchum won 1; Bradt 6, drawn, 33.

March 15, 1887—13 games with Stephen J. Hook, of Brooklyn, for the State championship, played in the Opera-house, Brooklyn, Wis., Hook withdrawing at conclusion of 15th game; Hook won 0. Bradt, 10; drawn, 3.

The last and most interesting playing of importance in which Percy has engaged, was with the champion Charles F. Barker, champion of America, 13 games being contested, occupying three days time, of which we annex the wonderful score made by the youthful prodigy, Bradt, against the said champion Barker by sittings as follows:

April 18, 1888—6 games were played; Barker won 3; Bradt, 0, drawn, 3.

April 19, 1888—5 games were played; Barker won 2. Bradt, 2, drawn, 1.

April 20, 1888—2 games were played: Barker won 0. Bradt, 2. Total games played, 13; Barker winning 5, Bradt, 4, drawn, 4.

GAME NO. [illegible]—SECOND DOUBLE CORNER.

BY W. C. [illegible]

11..15	15..24	1..5	11..15	7..10
24..19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2..7
15..24	4..8	5..14	[illegible]	c)9..14
28..19	22..18	19..15	10..6	7..11
8..11	[illegible]	16..19	[illegible]	32..28
22..18	18..9	23..16	[illegible]	23..19
9..14	6..13	12..19	15..22	28..24
18..9	[illegible]	15..10	[illegible]	11..15
5..14	11..15	7..11	[illegible]	14..18
25..22	[illegible]	[illegible]	b)[illegible]	Drawn.
11..15	10..14	[illegible]	3..7	
32..23	22..18	[illegible]	6..2	

(a) Who can show a draw by 21 [illegible]

(b) 2-6 [illegible] result? We will give "Barker vs. M[illegible] Match Game Book" to the one showing a forced draw for blacks after 23 18.

(c) In game No. 47 10-11 was played, allowing white to win.

A Harrison Song of 1840.

[Sung at the Ohio convention held at Columbus, Feb. 22, 1840.]

We have had a hard time on account of the road,
But we looked not behind, for we knew our cause was good;
The object of our journey was plain to discover—
'Tis to row Mat Van Buren up Salt River.
Ching, ring a ching, O ching, ring a ching.

When this grand delegation all arrive at the convention,
Then we'll learn more fully Gen. Harrison's intention.
We'll compose such a body that the Locos will look sour,
For they well know we come for to witness their last hour.
O ching, etc

The brig Gen. Harrison is just on before
With a band of northern Whigs, ten thousand or more,
Representing when this nation was as fair as any realm,
Till little Mat Van Buren, the magician took the helm.
O ching, etc.

And broadside and broadside into him we send
Until he strikes his colors to the hero of North Bend,
And yields up command to the people again,
And then success to commerce and fair prices for our grain.
O ching, etc.

The vans of Mount Vernon thought the Whigs would give o'er
On account of the rains on the roads; but O, never;
For we yield not the spirit which is roused all around
Till the great hydra monster is driven from our land.
O ching, etc.

The Locofoco party at Mount Vernon down did look—
When they failed to steal the brig and showed their cloven foot,
When the Whig bugle sound and in triumph we set sail
For a more honest party at Columbus to hail!
O ching, etc.

He has taught to wean attention from the general theme,
That it's bad policy when our country's not serene;
So Medary was instructed to spread the reason far
They never had settled the northwestern boundary war.
O ching, etc.

The spirit of our nation is now all on fire,
But they can pay their way without stealing quasi quire;
We are coming from the south and from far distant Maine
For to rally 'neath the banner of our Harrison again.
O ching, etc.

When arriving shouts came from the whole reform nation
It rolled o'er our land, then rose up to heaven;
But from a distant silent house there came a sound of booming,
And we soon learned with joy 'twas the tin pan a-groaning.
O ching, etc.

Now we join happy thousands at the end of our journey;
At our proud capital all is free as milk and honey;
Now we point up aloft where our nation's banner's flying,
And this shall be the requiem for the vans while they're dying.
O ching, etc.

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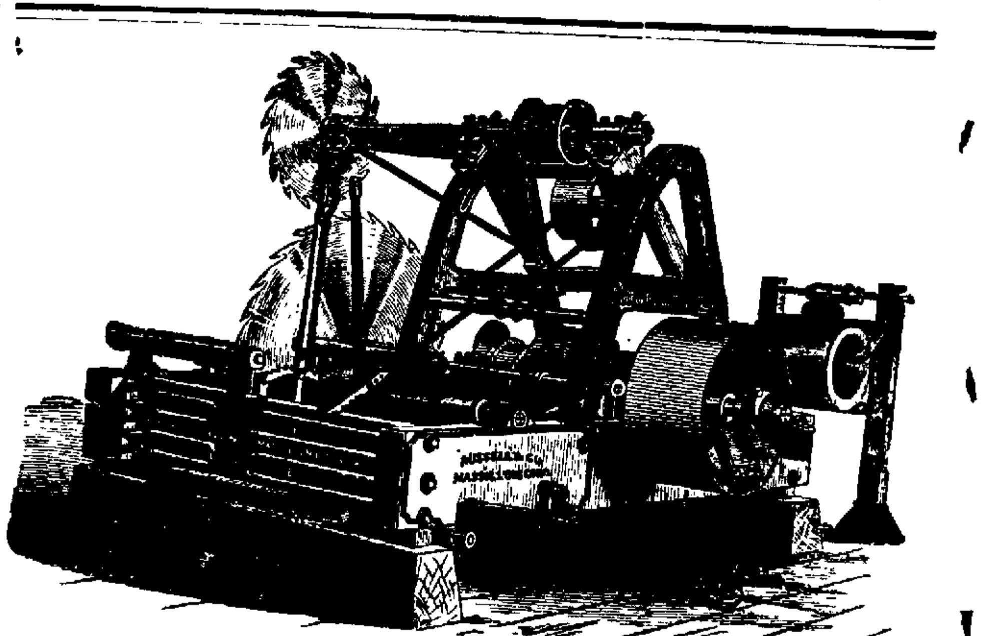

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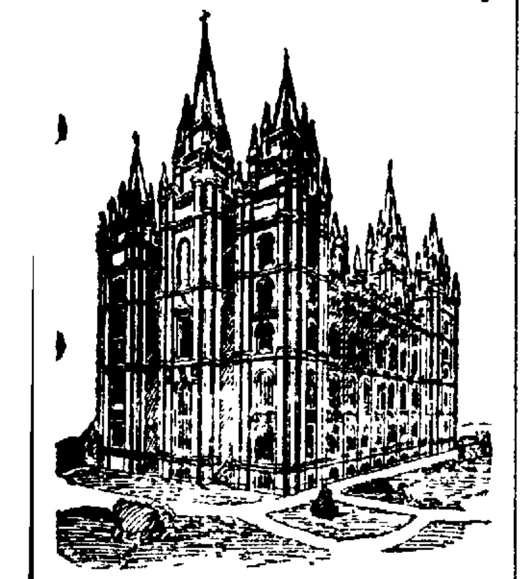
SALT LAKE CITY

A LOOK AT UTAH AND THE CAPITAL OF THE MORMONS.

Governor West on the Growth of the Territory—The Mormon Temple and a Visit to the Tabernacle—Mormon Tithes and Tithing—Brigham Young's Grave.

[Special Correspondence.]

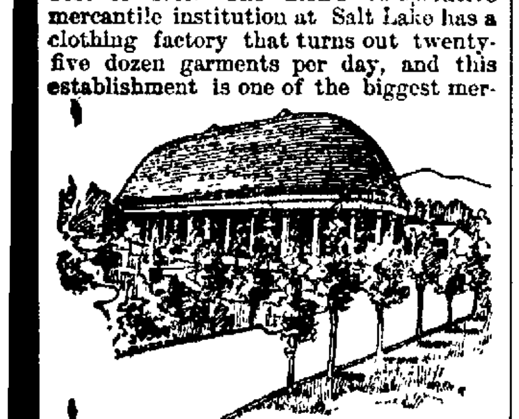
SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 16.—The United States has as yet no government buildings in Utah, and Governor West, with whom I have just had an interview, has an office in a little two story brick dwelling, which has a wide hall running through its center. The American flag hangs from a staff standing beside the front door, and the rooms are comfortably furnished. Governor West is a broad shouldered, brown haired, blue eyed man of about 40 years of age. He is a Kentuckian, and was appointed by President Cleveland about two years ago. He is more popular with the Mormons than was Governor Murray, and he believes that the Mormon question is on its way to an amicable solution. I asked him as to Utah and its prospects.


SALT LAKE CITY TEMPLE.

* * *

He said: "The people of the United States seem to think that Salt Lake City makes up Utah, whereas we have here only about one sixth of the population. There are, I judge, 200,000 people in the territory, and there are only 30,000 in Salt Lake City. We have had considerable immigration during the past year, and Salt Lake City itself has had a boom. Several millions of dollars of outside capital have been invested here, and this comes mostly from Gentiles. We organized a chamber of commerce shortly after I came to Salt Lake, and got both the Mormons and Gentiles to take part in it. We have an exposition car, which we built here, and which contains an exhibit showing the resources of the territory, now traveling through the eastern states. It is a surprise to many, and Utah has resources which will eventually make it one of the great states of the west.

"The business of Utah during the past year," continued Governor West, "amounted to $120,000,000, and we have manufactories in the territory which employ between three and four thousand persons. We have 120 flouring mills which turn out more than $2,000,000 worth of flour a year; and the woolen mills of the territory make 600,000 yards of stuffs per annum. These wool factories make flannels, linseys, jeans, blankets, carriage robes, etc., and one-half of our wool product is exported. We sell 30,000 tons of salt every year, and we manufacture over half a million dollars' worth of butter. We have a silk factory at Salt Lake City, and our breweries turn out the best of beer. The Zion's co-operative mercantile institution at Salt Lake has a clothing factory that turns out twenty-five dozen garments per day, and this establishment is one of the biggest mercantile firms in the world. Its business last year amounted to nearly $5,000,000. Our mineral products average about $10,000,000 a year, and we mine copper, lead, silver and gold."


THE TABERNACLE.

* * *

I visited the Mormon temple on Sunday and attended a meeting in the tabernacle. The two buildings are in what is called the Sacred Square, which is a walled area of ten acres. The temple has already cost $4,000,000, and its corner stone was laid in 1853. It will take three years yet to complete it, and it will be one of the finest buildings in the United States. It is made of finely cut granite of grayish white and it covers nearly half an acre at the foundations. It is being built to stay, and its walls are eight feet thick. The height of the center tower will be 200 feet, and it is one of the big buildings of the world.

Just below this temple is the Mormon tabernacle, which looks for all the world like a mammoth inverted bath tub. There were within it at least 7,000 people when I visited the place. It has a seating capacity of 10,000, including the gallery, and nearly all the seats were filled. Here the Mormons meet at 2 o'clock every Sunday and have a service which lasts about two hours. They believe in bringing the whole family along, and there were, I judge, at least 100 babies of the age of John Rodgers' youngest in the congregation. One little 2-year-old in a red dress lay flat down in the aisle opposite me and went to sleep. And just behind me there was a little Mormon sucking assiduously at the bottle. In the extreme front of the church, on raised seats, were the elders, and back of them was a gigantic organ, the golden pipes in the front of which were as big around as the waist of the fat woman in the circus. Below the organ sat the choir, the men at one side and the women at the other, and between them was a string band which helped to swell the sound. The music, by the way, was excellent, and this organ is one of the finest in the United states. It has 2,000 pipes, and it would take a house 80 feet wide by 50 feet long and 58 feet high to contain it. Among the hymns sung was one to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner." It sounded strangely patriotic until the words were found to be a parody on those of the original song and that they related to Zion's standard rather than to the red, white and blue. The congregation joined in the chorus and supported the choir in the various hymns.

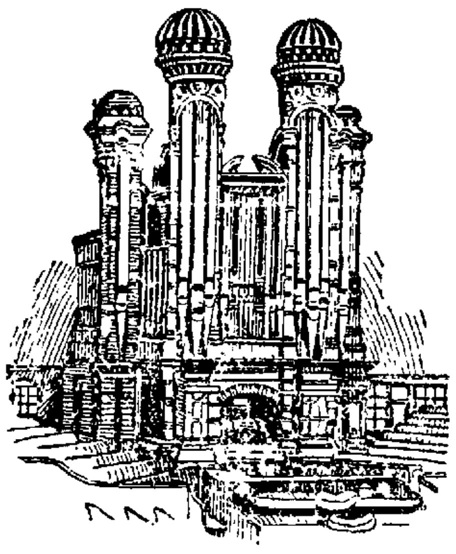
* * *

The Mormons partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and in front of the elders on a table were six silver pitchers of the ordinary size and about a dozen silver goblets. These pitchers were filled with water, for the Mormons never use wine at the Lord's Supper. The bread was handed around in silver cake baskets and was broken up into bits about an inch square by a number of leading Mormon men who stood at the table to do so. After a hymn and prayer the giving of the Sacrament began. The bread was blessed by one of the elders and a half dozen or more took the baskets and began to distribute it. After this the water was passed around in the same way. I noticed that all partook, even to the babies, and at a Sunday school which I attended I saw the Sacrament in this way administered to the children. Until a child is 8 years old the Mormons regard him not accountable, and they consider him as having the right to the Sacrament up to this time without baptism. After this time he must be baptized to partake of it.

It took about an hour and a half to distribute the bread and water, and during this time the elder was preaching. The preacher in this case was the foreman of one of the machine shops in Salt Lake City, and I am told that the Mormons do not believe in educating men for the ministry. Any one can preach who feels called upon to do so, and they believe the Lord gives the preachers inspiration while they are in the pulpit. The preacher on Sunday made references to Joseph Smith as a prophet of the Lord and proclaimed the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints in such words that all in the house could bear. He was well listened to, and the good behavior of the audience, including the babies, was remarkable.

* * *

It is now forty-one years since Brigham Young brought his wagon train over the mountains to Salt Lake. He laid out Salt Lake City when it was in a desert and it was due to his genius that the territory and city prospered as they have. Brigham Young had remarkable executive ability and at the same time a remarkable mind for planning and for grasping questions in all their details. He amassed a fortune while he was at the head of the Mormon church and his estate was for years in litigation, which I am not certain has yet been closed. He gave directions when he died that no monument should be erected over his grave, and his tomb is now located in a corner of a city lot not far from the big temple whose foundations he laid. There is no cemetery surrounding it and the graves in the same lot are those of his family. Two of his best beloved wives lie near by and the marble slab over one of these was erected by the children. The relief above Brigham Young's grave is surrounded by an iron fence. The block of granite which covers it bears no inscription, and the only indication that any one lies beneath was in the bushel or so of faded bouquets and withered roses which are lying upon this slab.


TABERNACLE ORGAN.

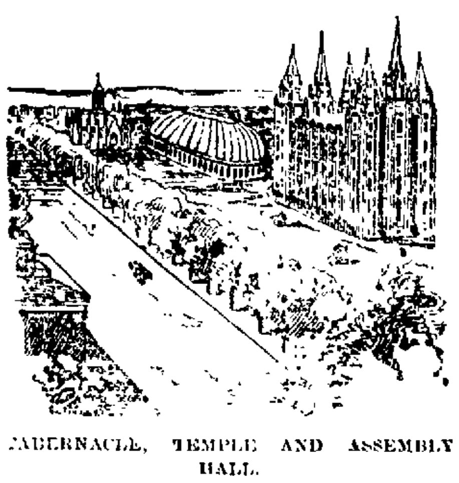
* * *

The Bee Hive, Brigham Young's residence, in which he lived with his numerous wives and had a number of children, is a low, two storied, old fashioned, roomy wooden structure, painted yellow. It is now unoccupied save by an old couple who are taking care of it, and adjoining it are houses in which some of the family of Brigham Young now live. Just below it is the general tithing store where the Mormons bring in the tenth of their profits every year. I am told they pay their tithes religiously, and they pay them in kind. The farmer gives a tenth of the product of his farm, the cattleman one tenth of the increase of his herds and the artisan and laborer pay in days' work. I saw the faithful bringing in grains, vegetables and merchandise to this tithing store, and the elders took charge of the gifts and credited them to the givers.

Salt Lake City has several railroads. It has streets as wide as those of Washington and its business streets are full of life. The horses never go on the walk in the west, and here at Salt Lake they trot in harness and gallop in the saddle.

I visited the big co-operative store which Governor West spoke of in my interview. It sells everything from dry goods to groceries, and it has a tannery and a shoe factory connected with it. It has its branches all over Utah, and it had for a long time a monopoly of the business of the territory. I priced some things and found them not overly high, and indeed it carries on its business just as do large firms in the east. It has its cash boys and its duplicate bill system, and it is a private stock corporation. It must make a great deal of money, for it has the bulk of the Mormon trade. Its opposition comes largely from Gentile stores, and some of the best stores here belong to the Gentiles. The Gentile population of Salt Lake City is steadily on the increase, and a better spirit prevails now between the Mormons and Gentiles than has existed for years. The Gentiles now have a representation upon many of the boards of government of Salt Lake City and the territory. They have representation in the city council, and though they are greatly in the minority with the increase of business they will grow.

HENRY STEPHENS.


TABERNACLE, TEMPLE AND ASSEMBLY HALL.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

SOMETHING OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

The Son of a Great Novelist—Critic, Essayist, Interviewer, Story Writer and Traveler—His Extraordinary Candor on Paper—Raising the Wrath of the Poets.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The name of Hawthorne has magic in it to cultivated literary ears on both sides of the Atlantic. But it is a vision of the elder, Nathaniel, with his shy, melancholy face, that presents itself at sound of the name; he whom the world means when it simply says "Hawthorne;" he of the weird pen and gentle yet gloomy soul.

Julian Hawthorne, whose name greets us from the pages of magazines, from the covers of many a paper covered book on the news stands, and more frequently still from the columns of newspapers, is the only son of the great novelist Hawthorne. In person he does not in the least resemble the shy, delicate man who was his father, being big and burly of figure, with a stride like a granger's.

Neither does he produce similar literary work, though showing a pronounced taste for the mystic, the psychological, even the occult. There are stories afloat, too, about queer things happening in his presence. One, I remember, is to the effect that his wife on going up stairs one day passed him on the landing. Entering his study almost in the same instant she saw him sitting there, and lo! he had neither gone up nor down stairs within the hour. I cannot take oath on this story. I give it as I heard it. In fact I did not hear it. I read it; and I need not repeat the caution not to believe everything one sees in print without due and careful reflection.

But as these are the days when everybody is telling creepy things, perhaps the story will have interest for many, particularly as Mr. Julian Hawthorne puts creepy things into his romances.

I have heard persons express surprise when they found this writer's name on the cover of a detective story whose very title savored of crooks, police courts and prisons. To the inexperienced in the dim and dubious land of the quill this might be a matter of astonishment. Not so to him who is familiar with the hard, thorny and impecunious road of the literary Jordan. Alas! he knows that the writer to whom literature is a crutch, his only dependence, the privilege of exercising his taste, or even sustaining the dignity of his name by refusing to bestow it upon works not of his choice, is not his. Indeed, however high his aspirations, the awful pressure of necessity brought daily to bear upon him will at last not only reduce him to taking the most menial orders of literary drudgery, but will even make him receive it with gratitude. Remember this, all you who yearn and long to throw comfort to the dogs and earn your living by your pen. They who succeed best in it are so situated that they use it as a walking stick, not as a crutch.

Julian Hawthorne was graduated from the scientific school of Harvard. He is said not to have been very studious, and was not considered a particularly good scholar. He made it all up, however, in being first class in all athletic sports, on which he occasionally writes some charming articles. He rowed in the Harvard regatta of 1868. Not until 1872 did he begin to write stories and sketches. He has traveled abroad extensively.

In talking about Julian Hawthorne, let it be remembered that he had a mother as well as a father. Julian himself, writing of his parents, says: "The most fortunate event of Nathanial Hawthorne's life was, probably, his marriage with Sophia Peabody. To attempt to explain and describe his career without taking this event into consideration would be like trying to imagine a sun without heat or a day without a sun."

Let it not be forgotten either, that there is a Mrs. Julian Hawthorne. She is described as pretty, petite and tastefully dressed.

As a critic of literature Mr. Hawthorne makes very interesting reading. Two years or more ago he was employed on a daily newspaper of New York in the capacity of a book reviewer. Every Sunday he filled two or three columns about other writers and what they had written, not sparing the rod on occasions. It was said that he got a very comfortable salary for this work, one which brought him the "easy mind" which all writers pray for and few ever possess. But, alas and alack! one day presumably he received the document with which most writers are regaled once, if not many times, during their lifetime, containing the disgusting and arrogant assertion that his "services were no longer required;" at least he disappeared from the columns of that newspaper and the literary gossipers, who know everything, said that he had offended by writing for some other paper; that in that office no other gods were permitted. The proprietor alone must be worshiped.

On one occasion Hawthorne interviewed James Russell Lowell, when that gentleman says he didn't know that he was being interviewed, and when Mr. Hawthorne did not see how he could have any doubt on the subject. Several miles of column length articles were written about this, in which Mr. Hawthorne received the benefit of the dark side of the picture.

Still later he was so unwise as to write an open letter to poets, advising them not to send verses to newspapers. This occurred while he was the literary editor of a New York daily. He said a poem couldn't have the justice done to it in a newspaper that it would receive in a magazine, and he urged the mighty army of young American poets to fire their verse at the magazines. Yes, and he plainly intimated that the literary editors of newspapers would regard it as a favor if Pegasus was no longer brought to a halt in front of their doors.

Now if there is anything that poets will not stand, it is advice. In fact, nobody likes it, and when it is of the gratuitous order it passes from the unwelcome to the offensive. Accordingly, as was fit and proper, a bed of smoking coals was prepared, over which Mr. Hawthorne was hauled, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox did the broiling, and very neatly did she do it, too. She made it quite plain that the magazines would not look at a poem until the newspapers had first made fame for its writer. She also made it quite as plain that Mr. Hawthorne could not be kindly disposed toward the editors of the magazines, or he never would have urged the poets to send them their poems.

Perhaps Julian Hawthorne finds it a little awkward sometimes to be the son of his father. People are always looking for points of mental resemblance and are apt to be disappointed when they don't find them. Yet a man may be the son of a famous man, be gifted in his way and yet not be like his father. He is yet under 40, and in point of quantity has done already much more literary work than his father ever accomplished. His pen is a most useful if not a dazzling one, and if he should have the "chance"—that chance which comprehends so much—he may do something of extraordinary excellence.

EBSON OLIVER.

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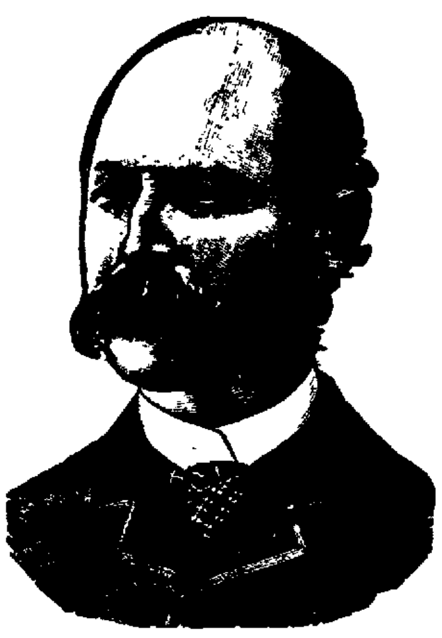

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"The Family Doom," by Mrs. Southworth..............Paper, 25 cents
"Snap Dragons,"....................................Boards, 30 cents.
By Juliana Horatio Ewing, author of "A Story of a Short Life," &c.

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WILL NOT MOULD OR CORRODE STEEL PENS
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHAPMAN

Miss Bessie Bell e reulated among her many Chapman friends last Sunday.

Mrs John Evans is spending a few days in Massillon with her friend Mrs. Robert Bell.

The shaft being sunk at Wadsworth by Geo. W. Phillips has reached the bottom and they have now placed in view five feet four inches of excellent coal and George fee's happy.

The date for our Sunday school picnic to Chippewa lake has been postponed until Tuesday, August 28. This was done to accommodate a large number who could not otherwise attend. So remember the change.

A one hundred yard foot race is being arranged between young Heiman, of Massillon, and young James Miller, of this place, to take place on Thursday evening, August 30, the night of the social dance on the K of L platform.

Work at nearly all of our mines has greatly improved the last two weeks, and we notice a good many miners who left this place years ago, thinking then that the [illegible] was past its usefulness so far as coal mining was concerned. But it seems [illegible] to get back and we are sure you were pleased to [illegible] but the only drawback we have is [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

... North Lawrence ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... other mounted [illegible] and [illegible] He [illegible] growth of Chapman Assembly during the last year, and stated [illegible] healthy [illegible] having very little sickness in their midst, and congratulated the Assembly that death had not visited them the year and that they were once more permitted to meet for another social day.

A one hundred yard amateur race was the first called and Heiman, of Massillon, took first prize and James Miller second. Reese Lewis, of North Lawrence, won the one half mile handicap, with Penney, of Canal Fulton, second. The one hundred and fifty yard handicap was a hippodrome. Thomas Lewis, of North Lawrence, was allowed to come in first and Thomas Williams, of Canal Fulton second. The prize for best waltzing couple was taken by David Rowlands and lady. A game of base ball between North Lawrence and Navarre resulted 6 to 1 in favor of the former

SQUIBS PICKED UP ON THE COURSE.

The crowd was immense, the largest and most orderly we have ever had.

Henry and Stephen Selway came up from Hocking, O., to attend the Hill fair.

North Lawrence took the two best prizes in running. The two Reese brothers picking them up

Ice cream, pop, etc., was in great demand. Forty-five gallons of ice cream were consumed, and yet they were out fully half the time.

North Lawrence band presented a fine appearance, and was highly complimented on all sides for their excellent playing.

The Fulton string band gave good satisfaction and the dancers were well pleased.

DALTON

Bert Baughman returned home from Kansas last week.

Mrs. Lyde Kidd, of Cleveland, is visiting friends here.

E. O. Wilcox is selling trees for fall delivery, and reports a good trade.

W. C. Eckhart and Miss Lou Eckhart attended the institute at Wooster on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Minich and daughter, Tenre, visited with Mr. Jacob Gochenaur, Sunday.

William Slusser has sold his property on Mill street to Mrs. Lydia Eckhart for the consideration of seven hundred dollars.

If the telephone company would fix their wire and trim up the trees, the instrument would give better satisfaction when in use.

Edward Schafter, of Mt. Eaton, has secured a position in Cleveland, as veterinary surgeon. He graduated from the Toronto college some time ago.

THE TOURNAMENT.

ITS SUCCESS IS ASSURED.

The Money Raised for Liberal Prizes, and Arrangements Perfected for Entertaining Forty Thousand Strangers.

[From Tuesday's Daily]

The success which has attended the firemen's soliciting committee has so enthused the boys who are working for the tournament that last night's special meeting was a good one. The committee appointed to raise funds reported that the subscriptions amounted to seven hundred and forty three dollars already and that hopes were entertained of getting more.

A rough programme was drafted. It was decided to issue about three hundred invitations to fire departments and bands, and to govern all contests, except musical, by the rules of the Northwestern Ohio Association. All organizations entering for prizes will be required to appear in the parade on the first day. The Harmonia band will be engaged for the event, but will not enter into the band tournament. It is believed that the exceedingly liberal prizes will induce many of the best bands in the State to come. Unlike the Fireday [illegible] a year or two ago the pay [illegible] [illegible] is assured [illegible] the [illegible] city. The premiums are, [illegible] second, $75, third, $50. The [illegible] company contests [illegible] $75. The first prize [illegible]

[illegible] Wal[illegible] The officers of the day [illegible] President, Capt. R. B. Crawford [illegible] W. H. Warwick, treasurer, [illegible] corresponding secretary C. [illegible] ... shows that Massillon [illegible] ... to [illegible] tourna[illegible] ... and ... will ... in Massillon in September. It is pretty safe to count on the presence of forty thousand strangers for two days.

SOME INTERNAL CHANGES

Now Being Made by Russell & Co

That a new policy is to be inaugurated at the works of Russell & Co., is a bit of information to which THE INDEPENDENT is indebted to Mr. Charles O. Hagren, the superintendent of the [illegible] working departments of the biggest engine manufacturing establishment in the world. In the course of a long and interesting ramble through the works, he explained the causes of the rapid increase in the general business and particularly the stationary engine manufacturing department. It has been the custom of this firm, as with all others, to watch the seasons, and curtail the working force somewhat during the dull winter months depending upon the daily product of the establishment to supply the demand when it comes. It is true that there has not been a general shut down in years, yet the natural hesitancy to manufacture heavily in the winter months, when sales are light, has been each summer followed by a rush, and the consequence has invariably been that the firm has fallen behind its orders. They propose after this season to turn out machinery as fast as possible and be prepared to meet the demand of next summer. At the present time, in consequence of the urgency of farm engine purchasers, twenty-seven automatic engines are waiting in different stages of completion, which should have been delivered.

Another internal revolution has already been commenced, which is scarcely less important; that is, the separation of the farm and automatic engine departments. The class of work required in each is very different, and the change will be gradually carried out. It is significant that a few years ago the manufacture of stationary engines had not been commenced, while to-day it promises to eclipse any single branch of the business, if it does not already. An incident will illustrate one of the causes of this growth. A short time ago an engine was shipped to a manufacturer ten days after the appointed time. It was set up, and worked satisfactorily. Nothing more was heard for some weeks when a bill was presented for forty-eight dollars which was claimed as the loss the purchaser had sustained by reason of the delay. He had accurately weighed the amount of fuel used to run his old engine and the amount used to run the new, and discovered that the difference in favor of the new, amounted in cash to four dollars and eighty cents a day. He therefore reckoned that by the ten days delay he was entitled to a rebate of forty-eight dollars It is needless to say that it was allowed.

Many men of many minds;
Many pills of various kinds,

But for a mild, effective, vegetable purgative, you had better get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They cure sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, and bilious attacks; 25 cents a vial by druggists.

POLITICAL PICKINGS.

THURMAN SPREADING HIS VIEWS BROADCAST.

Republicans Hustling for the Irish Vote of Indiana—Harrison En Route to Middle Bass Island—Chicago Preparing for the Old Roman—Other Notes.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 22.—Judge Thurman's trip from Columbus this city was notable. The train left at 4 p. m. All along the line the party was met by cheering crowds, and where stops were made Judge Thurman was obliged to deliver himself of a speech.

The party arrived here on time on their way to Port Huron, Mich., and were met by a large crowd, including some 300 uniformed members of Democratic clubs. A procession was formed with the Old Roman in the first carriage. He was lustily cheered by the spectators in the street as he passed along. He alighted at the post office steps and soon had a crowd around him, which welcomed him with wild enthusiasm. The nominee was introduced by Judge Emory D. Potter and delivered a long speech—the tenth which he had made since leaving Columbus. He took the tariff as his subject.

No Politics About It.

NEW YORK, Aug 22.—Terence V. Powderly was before the Ford committee, which has finished its work temporarily in this city, and will begin investigations on the 27th in Boston.

"There is a great deal more to be done in New York," said Chairman Ford. "For instance, there is the traffic in boys from Bohemia and Hungary, who are brought here ostensibly to peddle, but in reality to be taught to steal. We are confident that our work is not in vain, and that some wise [illegible] will result.

"Some think we are here for political [illegible] only. There never was a greater mistake. Do you think the house [illegible] [illegible] if politics were even [illegible] to it. The idea is ridiculous. We are working honestly in the interest of working men [illegible] class, who will all become [illegible] contaminable by the abuse of immigration laws.

"The Fifty-first congress will most surely [illegible] that a revision is made of the [illegible] laws that will be a great [illegible]. We [illegible] preliminary reports will be [illegible] to the house and [illegible]"

After the Irish of Indiana.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A News special from Indianapolis [illegible] [illegible]

Thurman in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Great preparations are being made for the reception of ex-Senator Thurman [illegible] next, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] directions.

Arrangements have been made for the running of ten minute trains to Cheltenham [illegible] the Old Roman will be given such a reception as has never before been accorded a Democratic nominee in this city, except, perhaps, that given to President Cleveland last year.

Colonel Brady, of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Aug 22.—Col. Brady, the representative of Virginia on the National Republican committee, was in the city, Monday, on his way home in Petersburg. He declined to be interviewed in regard to Gen. Mahone's recent letter. He denied, however, the charge that he voted to disenfranchise to ex Confederates and stated that he had the written testimony of some of the best Democrats in the state, to the effect that he was the first Republican in Virginia who openly supported the removal of their political disabilities.

General Harrison at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 22.—Gen. Harrison left Indianapolis at 7 o'clock in the morning, arriving here at 4:30 in the afternoon. Arrangements have been made for a public reception and speech in the evening, with a torchlight parade. On Wednesday morning General and Mrs Harrison, with ex Governor Charles Foster and daughter and Mr. William Cummings, of this city, whose joint guests they will be, will leave for Middle Bass on Col. Reynolds' steam yacht, the Sigma, the finest vessel on the lakes.

Gen. Harrison spent Monday, the anniversary of his fifty-fifth birthday in a quiet way, spending two or three hours in the reception of visitors.

Colored Orators to Debate.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—J. Gordon Street and John J. Smith, both colored orators, locally well known, will debate the question: "Can Colored Men Support the Democrtic Party?" Tuesday evening, September 30, at Tremont temple, the judges being one Republican, one Democrat, and one Independent.

Brice Coming West.

NEW YORK, Aug 22.—Chairman Brice, of the Democratic National committee, has started west in his private car. His first stop will be at Toledo. Then he will penetrate Iowa, and eventually infringe on Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin.

Foraker Ready for the Campaign.

NEW YORK, Aug 22.—Governor Foraker, of Ohio, has notified the Republican managers that he would be at their disposal after October 1. He will speak in this state and wind up the campaign in Indiana.

A Twenty-Round Prize Fight.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Two men, one a plasterer named Scully, and the other a rail roader named McGinty, had a twenty-round prize fight in the rear of a saloon at Sixth and Freeman Monday afternoon. After twenty rounds had been fought they went at it rough-and tumble fashion, and Scully was terribly punished. There were no arrests.

Hanged From a Bridge.

GUIDE ROCK, Neb., Aug. 22.—Billy Cole was lynched here at 2 a. m. Monday. He was taken from jail by twelve masked men and suspended from the railroad bridge. Cole's crime was the shooting and wounding of William Montgomery and Charlie Grant on August 17, while drunk, at a dance.

They're in Canada.

TORONTO, Aug. 22.—Editor Moore, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Norton, the elopers, are here at a boarding house. Moore says he has no desire to return home, and the couple have no plans for the future.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO FITTING
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES
In Gold, Steel, Bronze, Nickel and Celluloid Frames, at
C. F. Von Kanel's Jewelry Store,
No. 5 West Main Street.

EVILS OF IMMIGRATION.

WORK OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Polish and Hungarian Jews Who Come to This Country and Live in Squalor and and Filth—How Young Irish Girls Are Induced to Come to the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Chairman Ford, of the congressional committee investigating the evils of immigration, opened the day's proceeding by calling to the stand Ward Detective Michael J. Reap, of the Eldridge street police station.

Witness said he had been attached to that precinct for a number of years, during which he had noticed the steadily increasing number of Polish and Hungarian Jews within the bounds of the Eleventh precinct. At present they abound in Ludlow, Hester and Essex streets, and in the lower portion of the streets running from Grand to Division street, east of the Bowery.

These foreigners, witness said, are exceedingly filthy in their habits. [illegible] is wanting among them. Numbers of them peddle stale vegetables and decaying fruit. They never attempt to learn English. Their living costs but little, very much less than [illegible] of other nationalities [illegible] trouble, and [illegible] It is disgusting [illegible] Poles and Hungarians [illegible]

[illegible] Ryan, a young woman employed [illegible] mills, in Paterson, N. J., was the next witness. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Barbour [illegible] [illegible] for Barbour from July 1885, to August 1887, when she married and left the mill. When she grew ill Mr. Barbour offered to pay her fare home, but she became better and did not go.

About one hundred girls came from the same part of Ireland and are working at Barbour's mill in Paterson. [illegible] positively that [illegible] circumstances. [illegible] one hundred men and boys have also come from Ireland to work in Barbour's mills.

Kate Kearney, a handsome Irish girl, an employe of Barbour, testified that she [illegible] here under similar circumstances to that of Mrs Ryan, but would not say that any agreement was made about wages. When threatened with imprisonment for contempt she burst into tears and was led to another room to recover her composure.

A CANAL NUISANCE.

Citizens of Wabash Object to Having It Dry to Breed Disease.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 21.—The old Wabash & Erie canal, running through the business part of this city has been nearly dry for the past ten days. As the canal has been used as a receptacle for sewerage and garbage, its banks are in a very filthy condition, from which a fearful stench is emitted. An epidemic is threatened in the business part of town.

Between this city and Lagro, five miles east, along which distance the canal is dry, also there are great numbers of dead fish in the canal, and the adjoining pike is almost impassable by the frightful odors arising from the carcasses. The canal is owned by the Evansville, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway. This company refuses to repair the dam at Lagro, so the canal can fill up with water, which would abate the nuisance. Legal measures have been ordered to declare the canal a nuisance. Years ago it was the great commercial channel along the Wabash valley.

Gattling Patents Another Invention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Dr. R. J. Gattling, the inventor of the Gattling gun has spent several years of study upon a new method of making heavy ordinance, and as a result has obtained patents upon an invention which may revolutionize the system of manufacturing heavy missile projectors now in vogue. Dr. Gattling's new invention is stated to be the casting of the heaviest ordnance in solid steel around a central core, which is used in several ways for aleviating the disadvantages of the old style guns. The result, it is claimed, will result in the production of an infinitely better gun at a reduction of 50 per cent. in cost.

Accident to a Young Lady.

WELLSVILLE, O., Aug. 21.—Florence Wallace, daughter of a farmer living near, met with a singular accident Sunday that may cause the amputation of both hands. The farm hands were unloading with a patent fork, while the young lady held a rope to steady it. The horse suddenly started, and her hands were drawn into the pulley. The members were shockingly lacerated.

Killed at a Balloon Ascension.

STURGIS, Mich., Aug. 21.—While a balloon was being inflated here Saturday one of the guy ropes attached to a large pole which held the air ship gave way, causing it to fall into the crowd. The twelve-year-old son of Mr. Graftmiller was instantly killed and a fifteen-year old son of Mr. Appleman hurt so badly that he died a few hours later. Several others were bruised.

At Steubenville, Ohio.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug. 23.—The Wheeling branch of the Pan Handle railroad is impassable. River is rising a foot an hour. The Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad tracks are overflowed in several places. The lower part of this city is flooded.

On the Massachusetts Coast.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 23.—A fierce northeast gale and heavy rain prevailed here all night doing damage to yachts and boats in the harbor. Several small boats went to pieces and the float of Billow's wharf was destroyed.

TRIUMPHANT BOULANGER.

HIS NAME ON ALMOST EVERY TONGUE IN FRANCE.

Three Departments Elect Him to the Chamber of Deputies—The United States Intimidated by Germany—The Czar's Brothers to Visit the Sultan—Notes.

PARIS, Aug 22.—Boulanger's name is once more upon nearly every tongue in France. His election in three departments, on the same day, for the nonce would seem to imply that he is the idol of France, or in a fair way to become so, and that means more in France than elsewhere. Although there is no doubt that his persistent energy and present success will serve to increase the number of his worshippers, and put heart in his small Republican following, yet it is to the reactionaries, royalists and Bonapartists that his success is due.

Well nigh hopeless themselves of attaining their common aim, the overthrow of the republic, they put no candidates in the field, and permit their supporters to fall in behind the general. If by any means he should be enabled to disrupt the republic they hope to turn the tables and position the word of the man they employ as a tool. He on the other hand assures his [illegible] that he is using the reactionary parties as his tools, and the success, if attained, will be his and not theirs. He is probably correct, since as the figure-head, his popularity must needs [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in these departments [illegible] [illegible] Bonapartists, [illegible] [illegible] territory to Boulanger, [illegible] [illegible] Boulanger has won a [illegible] than perhaps he himself expected, yet [illegible] results.

There will be no dissolution of the chamber until next year, when it is dissolved by law, and [illegible] any attempt at a constitutional revision before then, which is probable, it will be inaugurated by the Republican government, and Boulanger will have little to do in the matter. No doubt is now left in the mind of anyone that the general aims at a dictatorship. If Paris were for him, his chances might be good, but he is opposed by Paris.

He is preparing a manifesto thanking the electors of Somme, Charente and the Nord for voting for him. When he has finished it he will go to the country for rest. He is receiving thousands of telegrams daily congratulating him upon his success. Numerous bouquets have also been sent to him.

The Temps says the results of the election in the Somme, the Charente and the Nord are humiliating to the good sense of the nation, but need not disquiet the Republicans, as the victory was due solely to a reactionary coalition.

Uncle Sam Bulldozed and Robbed.

LONDON, Aug 22.—Malietoa, the deposed king of Samoa, will be taken to Germany. This is humiliating to the United States government. Germany has taken possession of the islands of Samoa, notwithstanding a treaty between the United States, Great Britain and Germany that neither should attempt to acquire any permanent interest in them. While Gen. Grant was president a treaty was made ceding to the United States the port of Pango-Pango, in one of the islands called the Tatuila. It was deemed to be of the first importance as a coaling station for vessels trading between San Francisco and Australia

Both the British and German governments became jealous of the advantages possessed by the United States, and immediately began, Germany especially, to bulldoze us out of them. When Germany broke the treaty, dethroned the king and took possession, sending two war ships for the purpose, our consul there protested, but our government did not open its mouth to save a great ocean interest; yet the American influence there was dominant. Now the only ocean home or coaling station we command is Hayti.

The Queen Visits Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Queen Victoria has left Osborne for her long promised visit to the Scottish exposition. Although the royal yacht Albert and Edward has been specially prepared for the trip, her majesty at the last moment decided to go by land, and the special royal train was hastily got in readiness. The queen was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, Prince Henry of Battenburg, her husband, and a large retinue. Quite a large number of prominent members of the aristocracy who had been invited by her majesty to accompany her also embarked on the yacht, which left shortly before the departure of the train. The royal party will reach Blythswood, the country seat of Sir Archibald Campbell in Renfrewshire, early in the morning, and in the afternoon will run over to Glasgow.

A Cause for Anxiety.

ST PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul, brothers of the czar, will leave St Petersburg during the month of September for a tour of Syria and Palestine, taking a route by the way of Constantinople. The princes are also charged with a mission to the sultan of Turkey and their visit to the Turkish capital will doubtless arouse considerable anxiety among the European powers, in view of the imminence of a movement of some kind toward the settlement of the Balkan question. They will be accompanied on their journey by Col. Komaraff, editor of the Suet.

Madagascar News.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Voltaire says that M. De Vilers, resident general of France in Madagascar, will hasten his return to that island, owing to the receipt of news that the Hovas are preparing an expedition against the Sakalavas, whose security the Franco-Hova treaty guarantees. The Hovas have a price upon the heads of the queen of the Sakalavas and the king of the Antankaras.

Waterspout in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 23.—A terrific cyclone or waterspout or a combination of both brought terrible havoc in this vicinity about 5:40 o'clock, Tuesday evening. At least $50,000 worth of property must have been destroyed in this vicinity. Five persons are known to have been killed and seven seriously wounded, while a large number were more or less injured.

Horses Killed By Lightning.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Aug. 23.—A herd of blooded horses, owned by George D. Rainsford, the well known horse raiser, was struck by lightning Friday last. Eighteen animals valued at $40,000 were killed outright. Rainsford, who was in the vicinity was badly injured, but is recovering.

Loss at Zanesville $100,000.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 23.—The damage [illegible] the storm here abouts will exceed [illegible] A $4,000 bridge at Symmes' creek was washed out, also several trestles and culverts on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati road, just after the last train [illegible]

Storm at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 23.—A terrific storm [illegible] Tuesday. The water fell in torrents [illegible] a large lot of timber [illegible] mountain. Several landslides are reported on two different railroads, [illegible] delayed.

Sporting Notes.

The St. Louis Browns appear to have a winning lead.

Reneva, Vivian, Lady Rose and Arundel won at Chicago.

Jake Kilrain, the prize fighter, will be feasted upon his arrival in New York on the Etruria.

The Pinchback base ball club, colored champions of the south, are playing in Chicago.

Winners at Monmouth Park races were Joe Lee, Arizona, George Oyster, Hypocrite, [illegible] Lucy H.

There will be a return to the old prices of admission to base ball games—fifty, forty and twenty five cents—next Saturday.

Indianapolis and Detroit base ball clubs played a game of base ball by electric light Tuesday night. The scheme worked well.

Cricket.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 23.—The Irish gentlemen cricketers arrived here Tuesday and played their first match against fifteen of the Kingston club. The Kingston team made 111 runs in the first inning, and the Irishmen [illegible] The game will be continued.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—First race, maiden two-year-olds, five furlongs: Carton first, Chandler second, Fiddlehead third. Time 1:05 1-2.

Second race, one mile: Von Tromp first, Allentown second, Donald third. Time 1:51 3-4.

Third race, one and one quarter miles: Tea Tray first, Sunnie S second, Pee Weep third. Time 2:10 3-4.

Fourth race, six furlongs: Rebellion first, King Crab second, Jaubuert third. Time 1:11 3-4.

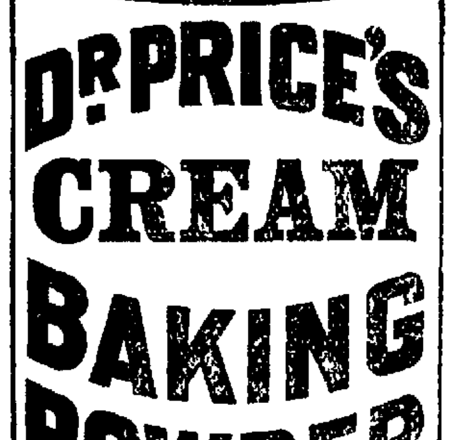
Fifth race, one mile, selling allowances: Khan first, Mont Bloom second, Red Prince third. Time 1:51 1-4.

Local Option Repealed at Athens.

ATHENS, O., Aug. 23.—The local option ordinance was repealed at the regular meeting of the Athens town council, Monday night, the vote standing 4 to 2 in favor of the repeal. The ordinance went into effect in February of last year. The repeated violations induced the action of the council. A majority of local tax payers had recently petitioned that body a [illegible] repeal.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Indications—Fair weather; slightly cooler; winds generally northerly



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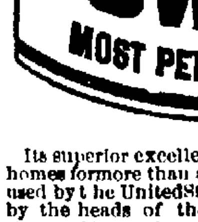
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